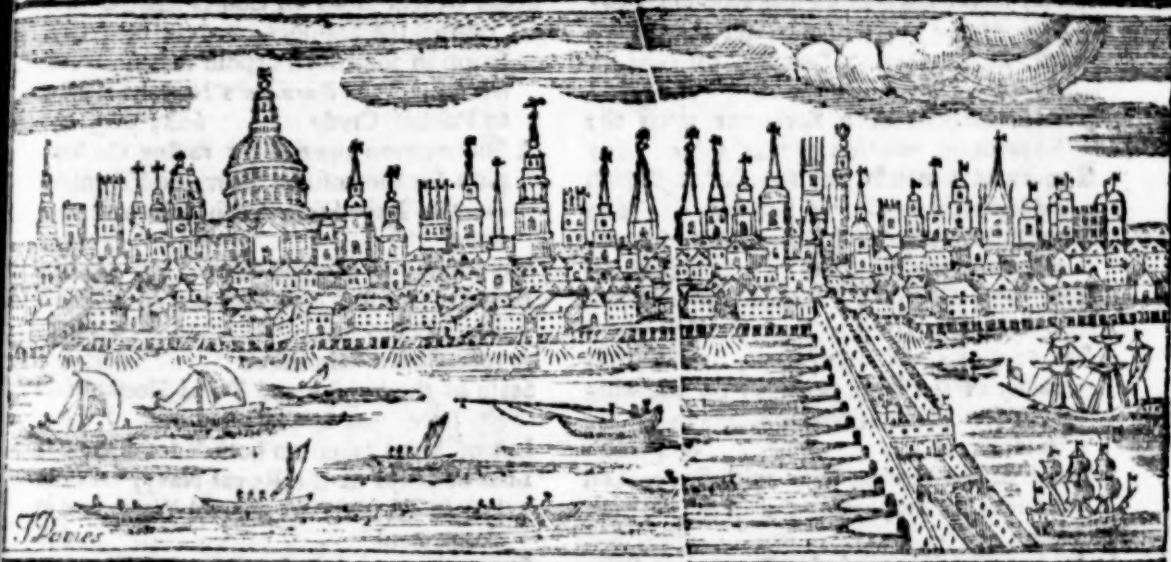


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



For DECEMBER, 1746.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly-Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECH of the Gentleman who assum'd the Character of L—d Str—ge, in relation to the Address: And the SPEECHES of the Gentlemen who assum'd the Characters of H—y P—m, Esq; Sir W—m Y—ge, and the L—d Str—ge, in relation to the War on the Continent, and the hiring of 18,000 Hanoverians.</p> <p>II. An Address to the Publick, for pushing the War against France.</p> <p>III. The Passage of the Var, and Invasion of Provence, by the Allies.</p> <p>IV. Sentiments of a Dutch Patriot.</p> <p>V. Political Reflections address'd to the Diet of Sweden.</p> <p>VI. Guaranty of Silesia and Glatz, and the King of Prussia's Acceptation.</p> <p>VII. OBSERVATIONS in several Voyages and Travels in America.</p> <p>VIII. Rise and Progress of the Papal Power.</p> <p>IX. The Reflections of a Foreigner on the Revolution.</p> <p>X. SPEECH of Major S—w—n.</p> <p>XI. How to preserve Fruits a whole Year, &c.</p> | <p>XII. A second remarkable Submission.</p> <p>XIII. Remarks on the Expedition into Provence, with some Account of the Frontier Places.</p> <p>XIV. Observations on Courts Martial.</p> <p>XV. On the Manner of raising the Supply.</p> <p>XVI. Ships of War taken in the two last general Wars, and in the present.</p> <p>XVII. Highland Rebel Officers Way of exercising their Men.</p> <p>XVIII. List of Ships taken on both Sides.</p> <p>XIX. Mr. Ratcliffe's Behaviour and Execution.</p> <p>XX. Rebels tried in Southwark.</p> <p>XXI. Mr. Trevor's Memorial to the States.</p> <p>XXII. Of foreign Executions, and Scheme for furnishing the Surgeons with dead Bodies.</p> <p>XXIII. POETRY: The Peasant; the Contest; a Pastoral Elegy; the Adieu to Molly, &c.</p> <p>XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Lord Lovat impeach'd of High Treason, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVI. Prices of Grain, Stocks, &c.</p> <p>XXVII. Monthly and Yearly Bills of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXIX. A Table of Contents.</p> |
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AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1746, with a General Title, compleat Indexes, and several other Things, necessary to compleat the Volume.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1746.

*The SPEECH of Major S—W—N,
the first Day of the SESSION.*

Mr. S—r,



HAVE given all the Attention I am Master of, to what hath been offered in Support of the Motion now before you, Sir, for this Address; and I could wish I had heard any Thing yet to convince me, that we are ripe for a Motion of this Sort, notwithstanding the Weight of modern Complaisance to reconcile it; because, when I reflect upon the Length of the last Session, I cannot help thinking we might have done something for the better Preservation of a Constitution not only sick, but almost rotten at Heart, as ours is, that wants all the Help and Restoratives that can be thought of for its Relief.

Sir, nothing is or ought to be permanent, that is not perfect; but those, who, under a false Notion of Innovations, will admit of no Change in your Constitution, must render Errors perpetual, and deprive Mankind of the Benefits and true Use of their Reason. For are we not but just recover'd out of such a Situation, as proves, that the Reason of Man is not always sufficient for the Government of Man? She often gives up her Empire to the Passions, and renders it difficult to foresee the Effects that may proceed from an infinite Variety of Accidents, which, according to Emergencies, necessarily require Alterations, at least sufficient to prevent or cure future Mischiefs, or to advance a Good, that, perhaps, at first was not thought of. Doubtless, Sir, there is no State upon Earth so

December, 1746

compleat in all its Parts, in every System of Government, but in Process of Time must need some Sort of Reformation; and, unhappily for us, ours is defective in many Branches of it, but more especially with respect to its Political Oeconomy, as well as its Natural Defence, &c. But that State hath the least to fear from the Insults of an Invader, whose People fight merely for the Sake of their Religion and Liberties; as those who have a disciplin'd Militia always did, so much beyond every other State, whose Safety depends merely upon Mercenaries; Mercenaries, to whom the Principles of Popularity and publick Spirit were ever odious.

The Laws and Liberties we now enjoy, were procured for us by such of our Ancestors, as were utter Strangers to every System, but what conduced to Honour and Virtue; a Government supported upon any other Basis ought not to subsist a Moment longer, nor is such a one worth contending for; no, not even by those whose depraved Minds are not to be gratified by the corruptest Government, because those who fight or act for Hire only, are always looking out for the best Market. So that I hope we shall not let this Session pass without a good Militia Bill; for a standing Army, even in Time of War, was never yet an Object that suited the Genius of this Nation, supposing it kept up with the strictest Oeconomy, because it is not our natural Defence; and I can aver, there hath nothing happen'd within these twelve Months and upwards to render it more acceptable: For, be it ever so formidable, it cannot be every where, much less can it prevent Invasions or Insurrections, when, to our late memorable Shame, we were

twice baffled by a Banditti Rabble; and, in all Probability, we had been serv'd so a third Time, but for the Presence of his Royal Highness the DUKE: Whereas a well-arm'd and well-disciplin'd Militia, dispers'd over the Face of this Kingdom, must suppress all Risings in the first Instance; besides the great Benefit we should have of 'em in every Maritime Country, to put a Stop to that abominable Trade of Smuggling, without having Recourse to a much more abominable Practice, of putting your Laws in Execution by a Military Force; a Precedent, give me Leave to tell you, Sir, that must be fatal to the Liberties of this Kingdom, if not timely prevented.

Sir, the Conduct of our late and present Patriots, as they presume to call themselves, proves the Necessity there is for some Alterations in your Constitution; because, how inhumane is it for that Eloquence, which was given by Nature for its Defence and Preservation, to be employ'd in its Ruin and Destruction! Punishments there are for the Thief, the Murderer, and the bare-faced Traitor; but alas! to the Grief of all well-dispos'd Minds, there is none for the *sordid Orator*; I say, Sir, there is none for the *sordid Orator*, who shall one Day display his Eloquence in the Cause of his Country, to show his Parts and gain Attention; and the next shall convince his injured Countrymen, that he is a Prostitute to Venality, and the purchas'd Slave of a corrupt Ministry. What Pity is it, that such Wretches cannot be brought to condign Punishment, without doing Violence to the Laws of the Land! who one Day sling out Sarcasms against the Measures of an Administration, as ruinous and destructive, for no other Cause but to be admitted Principals in it; and the next Day pursue the very same Measures which they had so emphatically exploded, without the least Jot or Tittle of Alteration in the whole Ministerial System. Surely, Sir, if there is one of that abject Stile yet in being, how can he stand clear of that *Occultum quatuor animo terrore flagellum*? Or why should he not expect every Moment to be hurl'd down into that execrable, that most detestable Pit, where the Worm never dies, and the Fire is not quenched?

Sir, I should have no Objection to the Motion upon your Table, could I perceive the least Tendency to restore the Constitution to its antient Purity. The Royal Family upon the Throne, under whom we enjoy so many Blessings, found us in Possession of the Triennial Act; and altho' it might be proper to repeal it upon an extraordinary Occasion, yet to continue Par-

liaments to their present Length, hath, I fear, been productive of many Political Misfortunes, subsequent to that Alteration. Yet, if ever the good People of South Britain deserv'd a Triennial Holy-day, it is for that steady Loyalty they have so lately shewn, in Opposition to those of the Northern Parts of this Kingdom, who have also distinguish'd themselves, but not at all to their Honour or Credit. The Repealing of the Septennial Act would bring us a little nearer to that happy Situation of Independency, which Annual Parliaments would undoubtedly compleat.

Thus, such as now think it ill Policy to be unattach'd, or unfashionable to be disengaged, may then come to have nobler Views, than to prostitute their Legislative Trust, conferred upon 'em by their Constituents, who, in all Probability, could be no otherwise influenced in their Choice (for so short a Period) but merely from a personal Regard. As I am one of those that shall be ever proud of being so unfashionably *dega-gée*, as to detest nothing so much as an Attachment to any Side or Set of Men whatsoever; so, according to that laudable Practice of our Ancestors, I shall wait to see some of the many Grievances we labour under first redress'd, before I can give my Assent to the Proposition moved and seconded.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As nothing is more instructive or entertaining than the Writings of eminent Men, whose honest Pens are devoted to the Cause of Religion and Liberty, the following * Extract will, I doubt not, find the Place it so well deserves in your next Magazine. Whatever Shocks this Nation has hitherto felt—All those Evils we have yet to feel, should the merciless Spirit and diabolical Intrigues of the Church of Rome prevail against us—are, in the Discourse at large, set before our Eyes in so strong a Light, and traced from their Source with so much Accuracy, Perspicuity and Conciseness, that to enlarge further in its Commendation, would serve only to anticipate the Pleasure the Reader must derive from the Specimen here offer'd to his Consideration, by,

Dec. 1746.

Yours, &c. &c. &c.

THE learned Author, in order to trace the Rise and Progress of Popal Power, with its Influence and Effects, proceeds thus:—"The Bishop of Rome, who thought

* See Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of Worcester, November 5, 1746. By Richard Meadowcourt, M. A. Canon of Worcester, sold by J. Rivington.

fit to appropriate the Title of *Pope*, that once was common to every *Bishop*, had scarce any Thing worldly about him at his first Appearance in the World. His Office consisted in preaching the Gospel, in administering the *Sacraments*, in relieving the Poor, in visiting the Sick, and in feeding the Flock of Christ. As he waited at the Altar, so he lived of the Sacrifice; of the voluntary Offerings of the Gifts of the People, who elected him into his Office, on the Recommendation of a modest and humble Behaviour, of an innocent and exemplary Life. But being invested with temporal Jurisdiction, by Princes professing the Christian Faith, and having drawn together immense Riches, from the Bounty and Superstition of other Lay Benefactors, he no longer behaved as a Minister and Steward, but as Lord over God's Heritage, as claiming Dominion over the Faith and Consciences of Men. Not contented with ruling his own Diocese, he assumed Pre-eminence above the whole Episcopal Order, and usurped supreme Authority in all Ecclesiastical Affairs. Tho' he affected so much Humility as to stile himself *Servant of the Servants of God*, when the Bishop of Constantinople arrogated the Title of *Universal Bishop*, which Pope Gregory calls a *prophane and blasphemous Name*, yet the Bishop of Rome, not many Years afterwards, was guilty of the same Arrogance, and with much Importunity obtained a Grant of the same Title from Phocas, the Murderer of the preceding Emperor, and Usurper of his Throne.

The Pope having made himself Sovereign of the Clergy, endeavour'd to extend his Sovereignty to the Laity, and to govern as independent on the Civil Power, and even as superior to Emperors and Kings. His Endeavours to shake off Subjection to the Imperial Power, succeeded with less Difficulty, as the Emperor had transferred his Residence from Rome to Constantinople, and was altogether detained in the Eastern Provinces, where he was seldom disengaged from foreign or intestine War. An Edict having been published by the Emperor Leo, forbidding the Worship of Images, and ordering the Ejection of them out of all Churches in the Empire, which was now overspread with Idolatry, the Pope took Occasion from hence to foment such rebellious Commotions, that the Romans and other Italian States revolting from the Imperial Government, the greatest Part of Italy was dismembred from the Empire of the East. As reasonable and religious as the Edict here mention'd must seem, the Pope condemned it as *impious and heretical*, and not only excommunicated the Emperor's Deputy, who lost his Life in attempting to execute his Master's Edict; but at length proceeded so far as to pass

Sentence of Excommunication and Deposition on Leo himself. The Bishop of Rome having thus mastered the Emperor of Rome, despoiled him of his Western Dominions, divided the Spoil with the Lombards, and hereby gained no small Accession of Patrimony to the Church.

A Tho' he no longer stood in Awe of the Emperor, yet the King of Lombardy was become so formidable a Neighbour, and had commenced such alarming Hostilities, that the Pope could no longer enjoy the Fruits of Rebellion and Rapine in Peace. Under this Distress and Danger of the Church, he receives that Assistance which he earnestly solicits from the King of France. After a long and successful War carried on by Pepin, and by his Successor Charles the Great, the Lombards were utterly defeated and dispers'd; a large Share of their Country was annexed to the *Papa's Dominions*, and a Period was put to the Kingdom of Lombardy, which had lasted more than two hundred Years. In return for such signal Services, Charles was conducted in Triumph to Rome; was there proclaimed Emperor of the West, and received the Imperial Crown from the Hands of the Pope. During the Reigns of the French Emperors, the Pope, who was under the Protection of France, was restrain'd both by his Interest and Safety from making Invasions on the Imperial Rights. But the Family of Charles the Great being extinct, and the Empire devolved on German Princes, the Necks of those Princes were soon made subject to the *Papa's Yoke*.

D Henry IV. endeavouring to retain a Right inherent in his Crown, the Right of conferring Bishopricks, or of giving Investitures to Bishops, incurred the Sentence of Excommunication, and was forced to take a Journey into Italy in the Midst of Winter; to wait for three Days, bare-footed and meanly cloathed, at the Pope's Gate; and to undergo the severest Hardships and Indignities, in order to procure Absolution at Rome. But falling again under the same Sentence, and his Son, as well as Subjects, rebelling against him at the Instigation of the Pope, the poor, deposed, and imprisoned Emperor was at length overwhelmed with Afflictions, which brought down his grey Hairs with Sorrow to the Grave. His Successor Henry V. wearied with unavailing Struggles for the Right of Investiture, and over-awed by the Spiritual Thunder of Rome, chose to recede from his just Claims, and to acquiesce under the Incroachments of *Papa's Power*. As the succeeding Emperors were swayed by the same passive Dispositions, so the Pope was not afraid, when his Hands had placed the Imperial Crown on the Head of Henry VI. to kick it off with his Feet; intimating, by this expressive Action,

tion, that *Kings* and their *Crowns* were dependent on his *Will*, on the *Will* of an insolent, daring, rebellious Priest.

The *Pope*, who had now subdued Empires on the Continent, was tempted by *Avarice*, as well as *Ambition*, to add so wealthy an Island as *Britain*, to the conquered Provinces of the *Roman See*. In order to wrest from the *Kings* of *England* so essential a Branch of the *Royal Supremacy* as the Right of *Investiture*, *Anselm*, a turbulent and haughty Monk, advanced to the See of *Canterbury* by *William II.* was spirited up and employed by the *Pope* as a proper Person, to oppose the King in exercising the above-mention'd Right. The Opposition of *Anselm* was carried on with so much Violence, and at the same Time with so much Success, that *Henry I.* having no other Way to extricate himself out of his present Difficulties, thought fit to surrender the Right of *Investiture*, and to sacrifice his own just Prerogatives to the *Pope's* unrighteous Claims.

The *Papal Power*, that had been thus increased by making *Bishops* independent on *Kings*, was still further increased by making *Abbots* independent on *Bishops*, and by encouraging the *Regular Clergy* to throw off Obedience to their proper *Diocesans*, and to put themselves under the sole Direction of the *Pope*. Tho' this must seem an enormous Stretch of Power, yet it cannot be thought strange, that a numerous Body of Men, so much devoted to the *Pope*, and so well qualified to do him Service in publick, as *Preachers*, and in private, as *Confessors*, were list'd into his Service; since he could not but foresee, that such Men would prove, what they really proved, a standing *Militia*, always prepared to fight the *Pope's Battles*; to draw the *Sword*, or the *Dagger* in his Quarrels; and to rid him of his Adversaries by secret *Treachery*, or by open Force.

To prevent the Riches of the Clergy from reverting to the *Laitie*, and to deprive the Civil Magistrate of the strongest Pledges of Fealty which Subjects can give, *Celibacy* was bound as an indispensable Duty both on the *Secular* and *Regular Clergy*, and the State of *Marriage*, which the Scriptures recommend as honourable in all Men, was prohibited by the *Papal Canons*, as a most impure and criminal State. The Clergy being no longer connected with the *Laitie*, by any Ties of Interest or Affection, no longer behaved as Fellow-Subjects, but as Members of a different Body, under a different Head. A Behaviour so licentious and dissolute as theirs, in the Reign of *Henry II.* when Robberies and Murders were frequently committed by *Ecclesiasticks*, called for a strict and speedy Execution of the Laws. But a general Exemption from the Laws was claimed

by *Ecclesiastical Offenders*, and was asserted in a furious and frantick Manner, by *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a proud, unruly, domineering Prelate, whose Heart was set upon depressing the *Royal Authority*, and upon carrying the *Papal Power* beyond all Bounds. The publick Affairs at home and abroad, were so much embarrassed by the traitorous Practices of *Becket*, assisted by the King of *France*, as well as the *Pope*, that *Henry* despairing of Success against so strong a Confederacy, agreed to a Reconciliation with the Archbishop, on the hard Conditions imposed by the *Pope*. The Crown was not only despoiled of all Jurisdiction with respect to the Persons and Possessions of the Clergy, but *Becket* having been killed on some fresh Provocations, the King was forced to atone for the Guilt of an Action that could not justly be laid to his Charge, by submitting to a most ignominious Penance, and by suffering the Discipline of the Whip, inflicted by the vilest Hands, by the Hands of cruel and contemptible Monks.

The Misfortunes of *Henry II.* heavy as they were, seem almost light in Comparison with those of his Son *John*. As this unhappy Prince had ventured to kick against the Pricks of *Papal Power*, so the *Pope* proceeded to such excessive Presumption, as to lay the whole Kingdom under an Interdict; to excommunicate the King; to discharge his Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance; to declare the Crown forfeited; to offer it as a Present to the King of *France*; and to excite the *French*, our most inveterate Foes, to invade *England*, and to lay waste our Country by Fire and the Sword. The King imagining that no other Way was left to preserve his Crown, and secure himself from Ruin, but to make Peace with the *Pope*, resolved to act a most unkingly Part, and to make Peace with him on the most infamous Terms. By virtue of the Terms here mentioned, *John* was obliged to surrender the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*;—to hold them for the Time to come as Fees of the Papacy;—to do Homage, and to pay a yearly Tribute to the *Pope*;—to bind himself by Oath, as a Subject and Vassal, to be faithful to his Lord, *Pope Innocent*, and his *Catholic Successors*;—and, what is still more insolent and more shocking, to swear that all this was done, not by Constraint or Fear, but of his own free Will, and by the Inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

When we here reflect upon past Events;—on a free and independent People reduced under Servitude, by the Arms of pious Fraud and spiritual Craft;—on a powerful Monarch divested of sovereign Dignity by an arrogant and audacious Priest;—on the Chair of a foreign Bishop exalted to a State

of Pre-eminence over the *English* Throne;—on Royalty thus usurped;—on Majesty thus dishonoured;—must not such Reflexions inspire us with the utmost Indignation against a pusillanimous Prince, and against a most tyrannical Prelate; with Abhorrence of the Policy and Principles of *Papists*; and with firm Resolutions to oppose every Approach and every Appearance of *Papal Power*?

But though the *Mystery of Popish Iniquity* had hitherto worked with astonishing Success; yet it soon ceased to work, having reached those Bounds which it could not pass. The Hand of the Almighty was at length stretched out for our Rescue, and Henry VIII. was made the Deliverer of our Forefathers from worse than *Egyptian Bondage*, from the *Papal Yoke*. As this magnanimous Prince was not to be terrified by *Anathema's* or *Interdicts*, by the *Curses* or *Comminations* of an angry Priest; so the Pope could no longer maintain his Usurpations against superior Strength, the Strength of Right, and the Strength of Laws, which abolished all foreign Jurisdictions, and reunited the Civil and Ecclesiastical Supremacy in the Crown.

The Reflections of a FOREIGNER upon the REVOLUTION in England, 1688. Written at that Time.

HAD a Prince of less Secrecy, Prudence, Courage and Interest than the Prince of Orange, undertaken this Business, it might probably have miscarried; but as his Cause was better, so his Reputation, Conduct and Patience, infinitely exceeded that of King James. He would not stir till he saw the French Forces sit down before *Philipsburgh*, and that he was sure France and Germany were irrevocably engag'd in a War; and consequently, that he should have no other Opposition, than what the *Irish* and *English Roman Catholics* could make against him. For no *English* Protestant would fight his Country into Vassalage and Slavery, to *Papish* Priests and *Italian* Women, when a Parliament sooner or later must have determin'd every Thing in Controversy, except they were resolv'd, once for all, to have given up their Religion, Laws, Liberties and Estates, to the Will of their Arbitrary King, and submitted for ever to a French Government.

And indeed, a Nation of less Sense than the *English*, might have been impos'd upon; of less Bravery and Valour, might have been frightened; of a more servile Temper, might have neglected their Liberties, till it had been too late to have recover'd 'em again. But none but a Parcel of Jesuits, unacquainted with the Temper and Constitution of that Nation, would ever have hop'd to have carried two such Things,

as Popery and Arbitrary Power, both at once, upon a People so jealous as the *English* are, and who hate Idolatry and Tyranny above any Nation in the World.

As for James II. had he undertook any Thing but the subduing *England* to Popery, and the Exercise of an Arbitrary Power to that End; his vast Revenue, his reputed personal Valour, and the Fame he had gain'd both abroad and at home, by the Defeat of *Monmouth's* Invasion, would have gone near to have effected it; and after all this, if he had, in the Beginning of *October*, frankly granted all the Proposals made by the Bishops, and suffer'd a Parliament to have met, and given up his evil Ministers to Justice, and permitted the pretended Prince of Wales's Birth to have been freely debated and determin'd in Parliament, it would, in all Probability, have prevented, or defeated, the intended Enterprize of the Prince. But while he thought to preserve the intended Succession, the dispensing and suspending Power, and the Ecclesiastical Commission, to carry on his farther Designs, when he had once baffled the Prince of Orange, the Nation saw thro' the Project, and he lost all.

As for the *English* in general, their Interest centers in the maintaining the Rights and Franchises of their Kingdom, which renders 'em at this Day, the freest Nation in Europe. A Character so far from supposing them to be like other Nations, (a People headstrong and inconstant) that it shews 'em to be the most considerate and understanding People in the World. In short, tho' the Example of a neighbouring Prince had serv'd for a Platform for other crowned Heads to enlarge their Power beyond the Limits prescrib'd by the Constitutions of the Kingdom, we see, that at the very Moment that the King of England began to act like his Neighbour, they presently put a Stop to his Designs, without the least Respect to his Dignity. They saw how Sovereign Authority reign'd in France as independent from the Laws as in Turkey. They beheld the Face of the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, chang'd, by introducing hereditary Succession, whereas they were elective before. They viewed the Face of the Kingdom of Hungary, heretofore the Seat of Liberty, disfigur'd by the same Innovation: And Poland, that boasts to have preserv'd her antient Laws entire, has suffer'd injurious Alterations. In short, which Way soever we cast our Eyes, we shall find Attempts of the same Nature prosper; only in England they have fail'd. Whence I conclude, that, maugre all that has been said of the *English* Nation, they are the wisest and most prudent People that we know of under the Sun.

Some

Some Account of a Treatise in French, lately handed about at the Hague, and writ with great Strength and Spirit, entitled, Political Reflections addressed to the Diet of Sweden.

THIS Tract is calculated to persuade the Members of the Diet, that all the Misfortunes which for many Years have befallen the Kingdom, even from the Beginning of the Reign of *Charles XII.* have been owing to the Prevalence of a Faction amongst the Members of the Diet, which evidently, for private Views, and their own sordid Interest, have all along pursued Projects form'd by the Enemies to *Russia* and the Maritime Powers; in this *France* seems to be particularly aim'd at: The Author shews the Absurdity of engaging in the late War with *Russia*, and the fatal Consequence it had, by the Loss of the greatest Part of *Finland*, a fine Army, some Men of War, and the military Chest; and that it was entered into, contrary, not only to the Judgment of his *Swedish* Majesty, but to that of all true Patriots: That entering into an Alliance with *Prussia*, will infallibly raise Jealousy in the Court of *Russia*, and may possibly, one Time or other, be the Occasion of renewing the War with that Power: If we could, says he, have contented ourselves with the Territories we were possess'd of at the Treaty of *Westphalia*, without vainly undertaking foreign Wars, in order to extend our Dominions, we should not have drawn upon us the Resentment of almost all *Germany*, and particularly the Princes who united against us under the Reign of our late glorious Monarch *Charles XII.* and who divided amongst them the Provinces which we were in Possession of in *Germany*; but who would otherwise have declared themselves in Favour of that Prince, and would not have permitted him to make so shameful a Peace with *Russia*, as that which he was at length under a Necessity of concluding: If there is then, as Experience has shewn us, so little Probability of making Conquests upon *Russia*, and so great an one of being injur'd by contending with so powerful a Monarchy, would it not be much prouder, and tend more towards our Security, to establish a perfect good Understanding, and a sincere Friendship with that Crown, which could scarce fail of being follow'd by a strict Union with the Houses of *Austria* and *Hanover*, some other *German* Princes, and the Maritime Powers, our antient and natural Allies? But in order to establish this good Intelligence with *Russia*, all Causes of Suspicion ought to have been remov'd, which must certainly be increas'd by our entering into Alliance with *Prussia*; we ought always, on the contrary, to distrust

that Court: Our great Chancellor, Count *Oxenstern*, prophesied, in a Letter to *Charles XII.* of the 5th of *March* 1702, that the Court of *Prussia* would in Time endeavour to extend the Frontiers of its then new Kingdom, which we have seen but too truly fulfill'd. He concludes, by earnestly recommending, that vacant Employments may be fill'd up by experienced and intelligent Persons, Lovers of the Peace and Happiness of their Country; that the utmost Efforts be used for re-establishing the only two remaining Senators of those that had been sacrificed to the Faction, in Spite of all the Proofs they had given of their Fidelity: On the other Hand, he prays the Senators to examine, whether those ought not to be brought before their Tribunal, who advised, and had the Conduct of the late War against *Russia*? He finishes the Whole, with advising the Members of the Diet to deliberate with Prudence, and not be mere Machines, only capable of saying Yes or No.

The HIGHLAND KEEL OFFICERS Way of exercising their Men.

TAKE Head, *Savoney.*

Join your Spoon Hand to your muckle Gun, Sir.

Haud her out before your Face, Sir.

D Sir. Your Cogue Hand to your muckle Gun, Sir.

Bring her down to your Kee, Sir.

Pow back the Lug o'her, Sir.

Present at the Gelly Welfoots, Sir. Fire, Sir.

Haud her out before your Face again, Sir.

Pow up the Lug o'her, Sir.

Handle your Kail-Seed, Sir.

E Cast it into the Lug o'her, Sir.

Steak the Lug o'her, Sir.

Haud her out before your Face again, Sir.

Cast about your muckle Gun, Sir.

Pow her into your Wame, Sir.

Handle your Kail Seed, Sir.

Bite off the Head o'it, Sir.

Cast it into the Wame o'her, Sir.

F Lug out your wolly Wand, Sir.

Shorten it against your Wame, Sir.

Put it into the Wame o'her, Sir.

Ram down your Kail-Seed, Sir.

Lug it out again, Sir.

Shorten it against your Wame, Sir.

Put it into the Place o'it again, Sir.

Cast off your muckle Gun, Sir.

G Your Spoon-Hand under the Lug o'her, Sir.

Haud her out before your Face again, Sir.

Whack her o'er your Rigin, Sir.

Your Arse to me, and your Face to *Jewness*, Sir.

Blaw up the muckle Pipes, *McCartier*.

Now gas your Gates, Sir. **JOUR.**

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 562.

The last Speech I shall give you in the Debate upon the Address, continued in your last, was made by C. Popilius Lænas, in the Character of the L—d Str—ge, and was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I HOPE no one doubts of my being as much an Enemy to Corruption, and as great a Friend to the Bills mentioned in this Debate, as any Gentleman in this Assembly; and yet I cannot think the Amendment now proposed, either necessary or proper upon the present Occasion. I am, Sir, an Enemy to Corruption; I am equally an Enemy to the present Rebellion. The Success of either will, I think, annihilate our Constitution; but of these two Dangers the last is by far the greatest and the most immediate, therefore it deserves our chiefest, our most immediate Attention. Till we have got rid of this Danger, we ought, I think, to drop all Thoughts of the other; and I have the Satisfaction to find, that the People of England, and, I believe, most of those in Scotland too, are of my Opinion. Even many of those who have always before been reputed *Jacobites*, are, we find, afraid of the Success of the present Rebellion; and they are certainly very much in the right. However sanguine they may be for the Restoration of what they have been taught to call the Royal Family, they do not desire, that the Event should be brought about at the Expence of our Religion and Liberties; and both, they most justly think, would be in the utmost Danger, should this Rebellion meet with Success; because it was fomented, and is now abetted

December, 1745

by none but professed *Papists*, or such whose Passive-Obedience Principles are absolutely inconsistent with a free Government.

It has been often said, Sir, and I think justly, that the People of England have naturally good Sense, and generally judge rightly of their true Interest, if not misled by the Artifices of self-interested Demagogues. In my Opinion, this Observation was never more confirmed than by the Judgment they have made upon the present Emergency. From their late Silence we are not to suppose, they have forgot the Danger their Liberties are exposed to by Means of Corruption; but they think their Liberties in much greater and more immediate Danger from the Success of the Rebellion, therefore they think themselves obliged to suspend their Fears of that Danger which may accrue from Corruption, and to attend to nothing but the most proper Methods for defeating the present Rebellion. As in this I approve of their Judgment, I think, we ought to follow their Example. A contrary Course might be of the most dangerous Consequence: Should we take up the Subject of Corruption, and resolve to provide against that Danger, before we have made the least Step towards providing against the other, the People would begin to think themselves wrong in the Judgment they have made; they might perhaps suppose, that some leading Men amongst us had got such Assurances as they could depend on, for the Preservation of our Liberties and Religion; and that this made them divert the Attention of the House from its proper Object. As I am personally acquainted with most Gentlemen in this House, I know it is impossible to suppose any such

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such Thing, because, I am sure, no Gentleman in this House would enter into any Correspondence with Rebels; but the People without Doors cannot come at such a Knowledge, therefore, from the Amendment proposed, should it be agreed to, they might make such a Supposition, and this would of Course cool the present Zeal of most of them, and might prevail with many to join in the Rebellion.

However fatal the Effects of Corruption, if not prevented, may be to our Constitution, I am of Opinion, Sir, that it is the Business and the Duty of every Gentleman in this Assembly, and indeed of every Gentleman that has a Regard either for the Constitution, or the Religion of his Country, to let those Fears lie hush, till we are deliver'd from the Danger of the Rebellion's being successful. Till then we should not awaken those Fears among the People, lest it should throw a Damp upon their Zeal for the Support of our present happy Establishment. Should the People conceive an Opinion, that, let what will happen, our Constitution must be undone; and that even under our present Establishment, we must hereafter become the Subjects, or rather Slaves, of a Government rendered absolute by Means of a corrupt Parliament and mercenary Army: I say, should such an Opinion prevail generally among the People, I am afraid, their Religion alone would not prompt them to act with Spirit and Zeal against the Rebels: Nay, I am afraid, their Resentment against those who had brought them into such a Dilemma, would prompt most of them to join with the Rebels, and trust to Providence for the Preservation of their Religion, as well as the Re-establishment of their Liberties.

If the Hon. Gentlemen who have appeared as Advocates for this Amendment, had consider'd this Consequence, I am persuaded, Sir, they would not have insisted so strongly upon the Danger of our neglecting

to lay hold of this Opportunity, for securing our Constitution against the Effects of Corruption. They would not have so much as hinted, that, if we neglect this Opportunity, we can never expect another. If I thought so, I should be as zealous as they for the Amendment now proposed; but I am so far from thinking so, that, in my Opinion, we shall have a better Opportunity after this Rebellion is extinguished, than ever we had before. I have the Charity to believe, that the Opposition those Bills have hitherto met with, which were proposed for guarding against the Danger of Corruption, proceeded from Gentlemen's being of Opinion, that the Danger was not so great, or so apparent, as to stand in Need of such extraordinary Preventives; therefore, I am of Opinion, that the more apparent this Danger becomes, the better Opportunity we shall have for securing our Constitution against it, because many of those, who upon former Occasions opposed, will then agree to the Preventives that have been proposed, or, perhaps, to much stronger than have hitherto been thought of; and I am persuaded, that the Rebellion, as well as several other Incidents that have lately occurred, will make this Danger appear greater and more evident to many Gentlemen, than it ever appeared before.

Another Reason, Sir, for my supposing, that the Rebellion may be the Cause of many Gentlemen's altering their Sentiments with Regard to the Bills, that have been proposed for preventing Corruption, is this: The Rebellion will convince them, that it is at all Times necessary to give some Sort of Satisfaction to the People, with Respect to the Dangers they generally apprehend, or the Grievances they generally complain of. That the Disaffected are too numerous, both in *England* and *Scotland*, I shall admit; but I believe, no one supposes them so numerous, as

to think, that they would ever rise in Rebellion against the Government, unless they expected to be joined by great Numbers of those, who are not properly disaffected, but discontented. If great Discontents had not appeared both in *England* and *Scotland*, if A great Clamours had not been raised through the whole united Kingdom against Corruption, or if any Thing effectual had been done last Session towards allaying those Discontents and Clamours, I am convinced, no B Man in *Scotland*, at least not any considerable Number of Men, would have been so mad as to have joined the *Young Pretender* upon his Landing: I doubt much, notwithstanding the Rashness of his Youth, and the Promises he might have from the Court of *France*, if he would have C ventured to have landed in any Part of the Island, without a Number of Troops, at least sufficient for protecting him against the Militia of the Country where he was to land. But from the general Clamours that had been raised, and from the Disap- D pointments the People had met with, both he and those who first took Arms in his Favour, expected to be joined by most of those who had appeared discontented in both Kingdoms; and if this had been the Case, I doubt much if we should this Day E have been sitting here to deliberate upon Methods for defeating the Rebellion.

Thank God! Sir, the People, from their natural good Sense, have judged better than was expected by the *Young Pretender* and his Adhe- F rents. Tho' they thought themselves in Danger of being devoured by *Scylla*, they were too wise to think of throwing themselves in the Way of being swallowed up by *Charybdis*. This indeed is a Proof of the Wisdom of the People, but at the same G Time it is a Proof of the Danger we expose ourselves to, by leaving the People without Redress, in Respect to any Grievance they generally and loudly complain of. Even those

who think the People's Complaints and Apprehensions groundless, will, from our present Danger see, that it is better to remove a groundless popular Complaint, than to risk a new Rebellion by turning a deaf Ear to it, and obstinately refusing to give the People any Satisfaction. Therefore I must conclude, that after this Rebellion is extinguished, we shall have a better Opportunity than ever we had before, of getting such Bills passed, as will effectually put an End B to Corruption, and secure the Independency of Parliament; for, I hope, Gentlemen will then consider, that should the People once begin to think, that under this Government they can expect no Relief against Corruption, the same Wisdom that, upon this Oc- C casion, prevented their approaching the Whirlpool, may hereafter make them run headlong into it, as a Man of common Sense would chafe to be drowned rather than devoured.

I shall agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that Ministers always have opposed, and I fear always will oppose, any Bill that has a Tendency towards preventing Corruption. I shall likewise admit, that Ministers have for a long Time had a great, perhaps too great an Influence in this House as well as the other; but I cannot admit as any indubitable Posi- E tion, that they will always have so much Influence, as to prevent any such Bills being brought into this House, or to get it rejected by the other. When a Question is brought into either House, which in its own Nature admits of Dispute, and where it is a little difficult to determine which Side is most for the publick Good, it may be in the Power of Ministers to sway those who are doubtful in their Opinion; but when the Ministers are on one Side, and the publick Good evidently and plainly on the other, I do not think it ever was, I hope, it never will be, in the Power of Ministers, to bring a Majority of either House to vote for their Side of the

Question. If they have hitherto got a Majority, in this or the other House, to vote against the bringing in or passing of such Bills as were proposed for preventing Corruption, this, I have the Charity to believe, proceeded from Gentlemen not being at that Time fully sensible of the Danger we are in from Corruption; but when this Danger becomes apparent, as it every Day does more and more, I am of Opinion, it will then be impossible for Ministers, with all their Influence, to prevent such Bills being passed by both Houses of Parliament; and if such a Bill should pass both Houses, I believe, no Minister will venture advising the King to refuse his Assent.

I have already said, Sir, that this Rebellion will make it more evident than ever it was before, that it is necessary to have some Bills passed for preventing a corrupt Dependency in Parliament; and whoever considers seriously the original Cause of the War we are engaged in against *Spain*, as well as that we are now engaged in for supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, must conclude, that it is absolutely necessary to have some new Law for lessening the Influence of Ministers in Parliament. The War with *Spain* was evidently owing to the pusillanimous Conduct of our Ministers for several Years before, and the little Regard they shewed to the Freedom of our Trade and Navigation in the *American* Seas. The Pretence set up by *Spain*, of searching our Ships at Sea for what they called Contraband Goods, and seizing and confiscating them and their whole Cargoes, if any Goods were found on board, which might be said to be the Produce of *Spanish America*, was directly contrary to all the Treaties subsisting between the two Nations, and absolutely inconsistent with the Freedom of our Navigation in those Seas; therefore this Pretence should have been nipt in the Bud, by sending Ships of War to make Reprisals,

for the very first of our Merchant-Ships that was seized and confiscated upon such a groundless Pretence. If our Ministers had done this at first, *Spain* would have given up her pretended Right, and would have made a full Satisfaction rather than enter into a new War with us. But instead of sending Ships of War to make Reprisals, we sent Ministers to negotiate, and *Spain* continued to exercise this Right by making Depredations upon our Merchants, till our just Demands amounted to such a large Sum, that the Court of *Spain* thought it worth their while rather to venture a War with us, than to give up a Right they found so profitable, or to make us any tolerable Satisfaction for our large Demand.

This, Sir, was the original Cause of our present War with *Spain*; and as to the War we are now engaged in for supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, it is likewise evidently owing to the bad Conduct of our Ministers. If it were necessary, Sir, I could shew, that almost every Step of our Conduct, with respect to foreign Affairs, ever since the Accession of his late Majesty, tended to produce the War we are now engaged in; but I shall pass over all the rest, and take Notice only of our Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction* in the Year 1731, and of our Conduct since that precipitate Guaranty. I know, that by our Treaties of *Hanover* and *Seville*, we had in some Measure laid ourselves under a Necessity of agreeing to that Guaranty at any Rate; but a first or second Mistake can never be an Excuse for a third, of more fatal Consequence than either of the former. At that Time we could not but see the Probability of the Emperor's dying without Male Heirs, and we perfectly knew, that if he did, Pretensions would be set up by several Princes of *Germany* to the Whole, or a Part of his Dominions. These Pretensions, every one foresaw, would be supported by

France,

France, in order to raise a Civil War in Germany, which it was our Business to prevent, if possible. Therefore, before we agreed to guaranty the *Pragmatick Sanction*, we should have stipulated some Satisfaction for every one of those Princes, who might lay Claim to the Emperor's Succession, or to any Part of his Dominions, upon the Event of his dying without Male Heirs. If they had been by Treaty to receive any Satisfaction, tho' not near equal to their Pretensions, upon the Event's happening, it would have been very difficult for France to persuade any one of them to throw up the Advantage stipulated in his Favour, and trust to the doubtful Event of a dangerous War for his receiving a more ample Satisfaction.

But instead of this, Sir, we at once agreed to a general and absolute Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, by which we engaged to defend the Emperor's Female Heir against all such as should, upon his Death, lay Claim to any Part of his Dominions; and by the same Treaty we entered into a defensive Alliance with his Imperial Majesty, promising to defend him in the Possession of all the Territories then belonging to him. This set the House of Austria, haughty enough in its own Nature, above thinking of offering the least Satisfaction to any of the Princes of Germany, that upon the Emperor's Death might set up any Claims against his Successor; and since we had entered into such an Engagement, we ought, certainly, to have resolved to perform it to the utmost of our Power; but those that are bold in undertaking, are not always bold in performing, as in a very short Time became manifest from the Conduct of our Ministers. In less than three Years after they had entered into this bold Engagement, the Emperor was without any just Cause attacked by France, Spain, and Sardinia. Did we think of performing

our Engagement? No, not in the least. Was it out of our Power to do so? Not at all; for as the Emperor was then sure of the utmost Assistance that could be given him by the Empire of Russia, the Kingdom of Poland, and Electorate of Saxony, if we had joined heartily in the War, we might have made France, Spain, and Sardinia, suffer severely for the unjust Attack they had made; and with respect to Spain, as her *Guarda Costa's* were then daily committing Depredations upon our Merchants, both our Honour and Interest obliged us to take that Opportunity of declaring War against her. But our Ministers, who had so boldly undertaken, thought of nothing but negotiating, by which Means the Emperor was forced to give up Naples and Sicily to Spain, a Part of the Milanese to Sardinia, and the Duchy of Lorrain to France.

From our Conduct at this Time, the Court of Vienna might have seen, that they could not trust much to our Guaranty of their *Pragmatick Sanction*; but having by their new Treaty obtained the Guaranty of France, they thought, they had nothing to fear from the Princes of Germany, tho' they might have perceived, that the Guaranty of France was design'd as a Snare, in order to prevent their giving or promising any Satisfaction to the Princes who might set up Claims to the Emperor's Dominions, in Case of his dying without Male Heirs. This might likewise have been seen through by our Ministers, and if they had given that Attention to the Tranquillity of Europe, and to the Preservation of the Balance of Power, which they pretended, they ought to have advised the Court of Vienna not to trust to this French Guaranty, but to engage the Princes of Germany, by promising them some Satisfaction, for the Claims they might set up after the Death of the Emperor. But so far were our Ministers from giving such Ad-

Advice, that when the expected Event happened, when the Emperor died without Male Heirs, and the King of *Prussia* had not only set up his Claim to a Part of *Silesia*, but had actually entered that Dutchy with his Army, they encouraged the Queen of *Hungary* to reject the advantageous Offers made by that Prince, and not only promised their utmost Assistance, but prepared for giving it, and got 300,000*l.* voted by this House for her Service, long before she was attacked by any other Potentate whatever.

Thus, Sir, instead of endeavouring to prevent, they fomented the Civil War in *Germany*, and thereby encouraged the *French* to begin the War which *Europe* is now involved in, and which would have ended before now in the total Overthrow of that System, which had been established by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, if the Queen of *Hungary* had not exerted herself with surprizing Vigour, and with more Success than could, in all human Probability, have been expected. When the Emperor died, at such a critical Conjunction, was it not to be supposed, Sir, that the *French* would endeavour to lay hold of that Opportunity for reducing the Power of the House of *Austria*? Was it not then absolutely necessary to gain *Prussia* to the Common Cause, by granting him a Part of *Silesia*, upon the advantageous Terms he offered? Should not we have made this the express Condition of our promising the Queen of *Hungary* our Assistance? What did it signify to talk of our Engagements, if she, by her unseasonable Obstinacy, made it impossible for us to perform them? If we had done this, I am convinced, she would have complied, and in that Case, I believe, neither *France* nor *Bavaria*, would have ventured to attack her; for as to the *Spaniards*, they could not have attacked her without our Leave, nor did they, I am apt to

believe, send a Man to *Italy*, till they had some private Intimation, that our Squadron, in the *Mediterranean*, was to let them pass unmolested.

When we thus neglected to advise the Queen of *Hungary*, to accept of the Terms offered by *Prussia*: When we so expressly promised, and so openly prepared for assisting her against that Prince, one would think, we should have assisted her with our utmost Force, when she was attacked by the *French*, *Bavarians*, and *Saxons*, as well as *Prussians*; but here again, Sir, our bold Undertakers failed in the Performance, for our Troops, that had been prepared for her Assistance, remained inactive, and the Subsidy we had promised her, against the King of *Prussia*, was continued without any Addition, till the Success of her Arms, gave us Courage to alter again our Resolutions; and from that Time, many Gentlemen think, that we have been too forward both in promising, and giving her our Assistance.

I hope, Gentlemen will pardon this Recapitulation of the Measures, which evidently appear to have been the Cause of our present War against *Spain*, as well as of that we are now engaged in, for supporting the Queen of *Hungary*; and as these Measures must now appear to have been wrong, even to most of those who approved of them, at the respective Times they were laid before Parliament, such Gentlemen must conclude, that they were then under some Bias, otherwise they could not have approved of such imprudent Measures. I am far from supposing, that, in this Approbation, any Gentleman voted against his Conscience. No, Sir, it is a Failing incident to human Nature, to be biased in our Judgment in all Cases, where our Interest is concern'd. When a Gentleman is in Possession or Expectation of a lucrative Employment, depending upon the good Will of a Minister, his Interest is concerned in every

every Question, relating to the Measures pursued by that Minister: His Interest leads him to approve of them, and this is such a Bias upon his Judgment, that he easily persuades himself of their being prudent and right. Now that Experience has shewn those Measures to be wrong, every Gentleman that formerly approved of them, must be convinced of its being absolutely necessary to banish Self-Interest as much as possible, out of this Assembly; therefore, I must conclude, that after this Rebellion is extinguished, we shall more probably have an Opportunity to get such Laws passed, as may secure the Independency of Parliament, than ever we had before; and for this Reason, I must think it quite unnecessary for us to think of guarding ourselves against the Danger of Corruption, till we have sufficiently secured ourselves against the Danger, that may result from the Success of the present Rebellion, which every one will allow to be more immediate, if not more dreadful. Corruption is a slow Poison, for which we may find an Antidote, before it has produced its fatal Effect: The Rebellion is a Dagger, now pointed at our Breast, which, if not instantly parried, will stab our Constitution to the Heart.

As to the Arguments drawn from his Majesty's Speech, in favour of this Motion, they have, I think, Sir, more of Ingenuity in them, than of solid Reason. I never heard that the preparing or bringing in of any Bill, could be called an Advice to the Crown; nor can we pretend to give his Majesty any Advice relating to the Rebellion, till we have inquired into its Causes, and the Methods hitherto taken for putting an End to it, whence alone we can discover, if any, or what new or more proper Methods may be taken for that Purpose. And as to the People, no Bills we can frame, can, in my Opinion, induce them to assist

his Majesty more heartily than they seem at present inclined to do. On the contrary, our bringing in, or passing any new and extraordinary Bills at this Time, may divert the Attention of the People from the chief impending Danger, and render them less careful, perhaps less zealous, in providing against it.

Then, Sir, as to the Strength our Constitution may receive from a happy End's being put to this Rebellion, I hope; his Majesty's Prophecy will be fulfilled: I hope, the Danger we are now in will convince every Gentleman, that it is necessary for us to look a little more strictly into the Conduct of our Ministers than we have done of late; for I am well satisfied, this Rebellion would not have happened, or could not have become so formidable, if there had not been some Mistake or Neglect in their Conduct; and that we may attend to our Duty in this Respect more closely than we have done for several Years past, every Gentleman must now see, that it is absolutely necessary to remove from this House all Dependence upon Ministers of State; for as this House, in its inquisitive Capacity, ought to be their Masters, it is unbecoming, as well as ridiculous in us to admit any of their Servants amongst us. I know no Difference between the Clerk or Secretary of a great Minister and his Footman, but only that the former must be the greater Slave of the two, because he cannot find such a lucrative Place under any other Master; and, therefore, if we must have the Servants of Ministers amongst us, I should chuse to have their Footmen, rather than those advanced to any Degree of Preferment. I likewise hope, Sir, that this Rebellion will convince us, how unsafe it is to trust to a standing Army alone, and that it is necessary to have not only a nominal, but a real Militia, a Militia under such Discipline and Command, as may be of Service in Time of

of Danger. But such Regulations as these deserve a most serious and mature Consideration, which requires a Time of more Leisure and Tranquillity than when a Rebellion is raging in the Heart of our Country, and two powerful hostile Nations preparing to invade us. Therefore, Sir, I must be against attempting to frame any such Bills as are hinted at in this Amendment, till a happy Period be put to the present Rebellion; and consequently I must be against our agreeing to the Amendment now proposed.

The next Debate I shall give you, was that which we had in our Club on the 11th of April, last, in relation to our supporting of the War upon the Continent, and for that Purpose taking 18,000 Hanoverian Troops into our Pay. This Debate was begun by Servilius Priscus, in the Character of H—y P—m, Esq; who, upon this Occasion, spoke to the following Effect:

*Mr. Chairman,
S I R,*

AS we have hitherto made very little Provision in this Session for that important War upon the Continent, in which we are now engaged, not only as Auxiliaries but Principals, every Gentleman, I believe, supposes, that we are this Day to take that Affair into our Consideration, and the Papers referred to this Committee, will point out the several Branches of foreign Expence which we are to provide for. This I shall grant, Sir, ought to have been done much sooner, if the unlucky Situation of our Affairs at home, had not made it impossible for us to come to an earlier Determination, as to what it might be in our Power to do abroad. Thank God! the Rebellion is now removed, not only from our Vitals, but I may almost say, to the remotest Part of the Island, and, I hope, very near receiving its finishing

Blow. His Royal Highness the Duke is provided with such an Army, as by his known Courage and Conduct, under the Protection of divine Providence, will, I hope, bring the Rebels to that Destruction they most justly deserve; and all the faint Attempts of *France* and *Spain* to invade us, have been defeated, by the Wisdom of his Majesty's Counsels, and the Vigilance of his Ships of War. Our Safety at home being, therefore, now sufficiently provided for, we are at Leisure to turn our Eyes to our Safety abroad, and may determine how much it is in our Power to contribute, for this ensuing Year, towards carrying on the War upon the Continent with Success.

C I am persuaded, Sir, I have now very little Occasion to use many Words, for making Gentlemen see the Necessity of our exerting the utmost of our Strength, in contributing towards the Accomplishment of this salutary End. The Rebellion, which was of late so formidable, and is now, I hope, in its last Agonies, must explain this Necessity more plainly than can be done by Words. We may from thence see, what the House of *Bourbon* would do, were it in their Power; and, I think, nothing is more plain, than that it depends upon the Event of the present War upon the Continent, whether or no it may, hereafter, be in their Power to do whatever they have a Mind. The Consequence is therefore demonstrable, that in order to preserve our present happy Establishment, in order to preserve our Religion and Liberties, we must contribute as much as we can towards carrying on the War upon the Continent, that we may thereby put a Stop to the Designs of that ambitious House, and prevent its being in their Power to compel all the Princes and States of *Europe*, to join with them in forcing upon us a sham King, a superstitious Religion, and a slavish Yoke.

I therefore hope, Sir, that none of the Propositions, I am to make this Day in the Committee, will meet with the least Opposition: I should be overjoyed to see every one of them agreed to, *Nemine contradicente*; because nothing could, in my Opinion, tend more towards encouraging our Allies, and defeating the Designs of our Enemies; and for the Good of the Common Cause of Europe, I sincerely wish to find every Gentleman of the same Opinion; but if I should not: If any Objections should be started to any Thing I am to propose, I shall beg Leave to make use of that Liberty I am intitled to, by the Rules of the Committee, and rise up again to answer the Objections, and to enforce what I propose.

That I may now act with the utmost Candour, as I always endeavour to do, I shall begin with that Proposition I think most liable to Opposition; which is to move for its being resolved, That a Sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, towards defraying the Expence of the Pay and Subsistence of two Bodies of the Troops of *Hanover*, consisting of 5000 Horse, and 13,000 Foot, making in the whole 18,000 Men, to act in the *Low Countries*, with the *Austrian* Troops, and those of the States General of the *United Provinces*, for the Year 1746.

This, Sir, is the Proposition which I shall first lay before you, and if this be agreed to, as I hope it will, I shall then move for its being resolved, That a Sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for a Train of Artillery to attend the said Troops.

These two Propositions, Sir, have such a Connection with one another, that if the first be agreed to, no Opposition can, I think, be made to the other; and if the first be rejected, there will be no Occasion for moving the other. But besides these

two, there are two others, which I likewise intend this Day to lay before you; and that no Gentleman may think himself surprized, I shall mention both of them, before I make my first Motion. One is, to resolve, That a Sum not exceeding 400,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable the Queen of *Hungary* to support her Allies, and maintain 50,000 Men in the *Low Countries*, for the Year 1746. And the other is, to resolve, That a Sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable the King of *Sardinia*, the better to maintain and prosecute the War in *Italy*, for the Year 1746.

These two last are founded upon the Memorials, delivered by the *Imperial* and *Sardinian* Ministers at this Court, which have been referred to this Committee; and no one that has read the Memorials with Attention, can, I think, make the least Objection to either. Indeed, all the four have such a Connection with each other, that, in my Opinion, they must all be agreed to, or all rejected. If we think ourselves no Way concerned in the Event of the War upon the Continent, nor any Way obliged to assist either Party, we have no Occasion to agree to any one of the four Propositions I have mentioned: If otherwise, we must agree to every one of the four, because our disagreeing to any one, will render the other three of very little Service to us, or our Allies. But I cannot think, there is any one Gentleman in this House, who is not of Opinion, that we are deeply concerned in the Event of the War, and that, for our own Interest and Safety, we ought to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, and King of *Sardinia*, even supposing we were not obliged by Treaty to do so. Therefore, I shall add no more, but conclude with the Motion I first mentioned, to resolve, That, &c.

L. Valerius Flaccus stood up next, and, in the Character of Sir W——m Y——ge, spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. Chairman,
S I R,

THO' the Necessity of our agreeing to the Motion made by my Hon. Friend be from its own Nature evident, and tho' he has in a few Words set that Necessity before us in its strongest Light, yet my Concern for the Success of his Motion is so great, that I cannot rise up to second it without adding something of my own in its Favour. The Turn which the War has now taken is a plain Demonstration of what the ambitious House of *Bourbon* really aims at. When they first began the War: When they first sent their Armies into *Germany*, after the Death of the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth, it was under the specious Pretence of assisting their Ally the Duke of *Bavaria*, and protecting the Freedom of the next ensuing Election of an Emperor, with the most solemn Protestations of their intending no Conquests, nor any Advantage for themselves. The Duke of *Bavaria* has made his Peace, and has declar'd himself satisfied: An Emperor has been freely chosen by a great Majority of the Electors; and the Tranquillity of the *Germanick* Body has been by his Majesty's wise Counsels and vigorous Conduct fully restored: For what do they now continue the War? Sir, they have themselves plainly and openly declared it. They will have a new Kingdom in *Italy* for one of the Sons of their House; they will have Satisfaction for the Trouble and Expence that *France* has been put to; they will have the present Emperor dethroned, and a new one chosen to their Liking; and they will have signal Satisfaction from us, for the Damage we have done them, and the Expence we have put them to, ever since the War began between us and *Spain*.

These are such indefinite Demands, Sir, that no one can tell how far they may be prompted by Success to extend them. I shall grant, that we are able to carry on a naval War, with probable Success, against the House of *Bourbon*, in the present Circumstances; but should we neglect assisting our Allies upon the Continent, let us consider what Circumstances the House of *Bourbon* might be in, a very few Years hence. In this Case, it is highly probable, it is, I think, almost certain, that in two or three Years, they would succeed in all their Schemes upon the Continent of *Europe*. They would establish their projected Kingdom in *Italy*, and extend it as far as they thought fit. Tho' they now pretend only to *Parma*, *Placentia*, the *Milanese*, and the *Mantuan*, they would then probably add *Tuscany* to that Kingdom, *Savoy* to the Kingdom of *France*, and *Sardinia* to that of *Spain*; by which the present brave King of *Sardinia* would be reduced to that of being one of the most pitiful Princes in *Italy*, for his Maritime Territories would certainly be given to the *Genoese*, or annexed, perhaps, to the Crown of *France*.

Then, Sir, with Regard to the Satisfaction claimed by *France*; the *Austrian Netherlands*, most of which they are already in Possession of, would certainly be the least they would lay claim to. In my Opinion, they would embrace such a favourable Opportunity, for carrying into Execution, a Scheme they have long aimed at, of making the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, the Boundaries of their Monarchy, by annexing to their Crown, all those *German* or *Dutch* Territories, that lie to the Westward of these two Rivers; for as soon as they had drove the *Austrians* out of *Italy*, and reduced the King of *Sardinia* to their Terms, their next Step would certainly be, to enter *Germany* with two powerful Armies, one, by the Way of *Trent* and *Tirol*,

Tirol, and the other, by Way of the *Brisgow*, in order to have the last Election of an Emperor declared void, and a new one chosen, which would of Course raise such a Combustion in the Empire, as would prevent the Princes thereof from being able to give a Check to the *French* Operations upon the *Rhine* or the *Maes*; and the *Dutch*, unassisted by this Nation, or by any of the Princes of *Germany*, would be obliged to submit, and to give up what Part of their Territories, the *French* might please to require of them.

Do we think, Sir, that the *French* would not again find a *German* Prince, so ambitious of the Imperial Crown, as to accept of it from their Hands? Can we suppose, after what happened upon the Death of the late Emperor *Charles VI.* that they would not find several Princes of *Germany* ready to join with them, in Hopes of getting a Share of the *Austrian* Dominions, or of the Dominions of those Princes, that had embraced the Cause of the House of *Austria*, and his present Imperial Majesty? We must therefore suppose, that, should we now begin to neglect the War, and abandon our Allies upon the Continent, it would, in a Year or two, be in the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, to reduce the House of *Austria* lower, perhaps, than they ever yet intended, and to get a new Emperor chosen, that would agree to do every Thing they desired, and to do nothing but according to their Direction.

These, Sir, would be the flourishing and triumphant Circumstances of the House of *Bourbon*, perhaps, in two or three Years, after our deserting the War upon the Continent; and should these be their Circumstances, I appeal to Gentlemen, whether they think, that we could carry on even a naval War against them. Sir, they might then compel the *Dutch*, the *Portuguese*, the *Genoise*, and the *Venetians*, to join against us; and thus we should be

shut out of every Christian Port in *Europe*, except the *Baltick* and the *North*. Even there too, we do not know, how far *French* or *Spanish* Gold might operate against us. From all which I must conclude, that no Gentleman can make it a Question, whether or no we shall have a Concern in the War now carrying on upon the Continent, or whether or no we shall assist the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, to the utmost of our Power? The only Question is, what Sort of Assistance will be most effectual for bringing the War to a happy and speedy Conclusion? And to this Question, the plain Answer is, that if we assist with Troops, Money, and Ships of War, it will be more effectual than our assisting with any one, or any two of the three.

Therefore, Sir, that we must assist with Troops, Money, and Ships of War, is, in my Opinion, a Position that can admit of no Dispute. We must not only assist with Troops, but we must assist with as many of our own as we can spare; and as many foreign Troops as we are able to maintain, and can get to hire. Of the latter, surely, the *Hanoverian* Troops are the most proper, for many Reasons. They are the Troops we are surest of having, the Troops whose Service and Fidelity we can most depend on, the Troops that are nearest the Place of Action, and their Behaviour at the late Battle of *Fontenoy* shewed plainly, that we can find none better in *Europe*.

For this Reason, Sir, I most heartily second my Hon. Friend's Motion, and, I hope, it will be agreed to, without Opposition.

Upon this C. Popilius Lænas stood up, and in the Character of the L—d Str—ge, spoke to this Effect.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

As to those who have not look'd into the Papers referred to this

Committee, they may think themselves obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for his Candour, in opening to us at once, all the Demands he this Day intends to make; but for my own Part, I cannot think myself any Way obliged to him, because he told me nothing but what I knew before. As I had perused with Attention, the several Papers referred to us, I saw plainly from them, what were to be the Demands of this Day; and it was easy to perceive, what Reasons would be given for making them. But if the Hon. Gentleman who made this Motion, or his Hon. Friend who seconded it, had previously asked my Advice, I should have plainly told them, that such Motions, and such Reasons, would have come more properly from some of their young Friends, than from either of them. If the Subject were not of a Nature too serious, it would really be diverting, to hear them delaiming against the formidable Power of the House of *Bourbon*, and insisting upon the Necessity of our supporting the House of *Austria* with our whole Force, when no other Power in *Europe* thinks it necessary for them to do so. We may recollect what Sort of Doctrines were inculcated, about the Time of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and by whom those Doctrines were inculcated: We may recollect what Sort of Maxims were laid down for our Conduct, in the Years 1733 and 1734, and by whom those Maxims were supported. I had not the Honour of a Seat in this Assembly, at either of those two Periods; but from Pamphlets and Conversation I have learned, that in the Year 1725, when the *Hanover* Treaty was concluded, our ministerial Doctrine was, that the House of *Austria* was become too powerful, and that it was necessary to clip the Wings of the imperial Eagle, lest she should soar too high. Then in the Year 1733, when the Emperor was attack'd by *France*,

Spain and *Sardinia*, the Maxim laid down by our Ministers was, that it would be Madness in us to engage in the War, without the *Dutch* did the same, and that we ought never to be the first to take the Alarm at the Balance of Power's being in Danger. Nay, but very lately, I mean when Monsieur *Maillebois* was with his Army in *Westphalia*, we seemed to think the House of *Austria* not worth the contending for, because at that Time we thought, it seems, that the Balance of Power in *Europe* might be safely enough settled upon some new System.

I shall not say, Sir, that these two Hon. Gentlemen were themselves the avowed Advocates for any of these Doctrines; but this I am sure of, that both of them were in great Intimacy with those who were the avowed Supporters of these Doctrines; and I never heard that they opposed them, either in this House or elsewhere. I cannot therefore easily comprehend, what makes them of late so frightened at the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, or so fond of our entering into a War as Principals, in which the *Dutch* can hardly be persuaded to take any Share as Auxiliaries. I must acknowledge, Sir, that I am sorry to see the several Branches of the House of *Bourbon* so firmly united as they seem to be at present; but who are to be blamed for it? Those certainly who advised our agreeing to the Treaty of *Hanover*, and refusing to become Parties of the Treaty of *Vienna* between the House of *Austria* and *Spain*. I must also acknowledge, that I am sorry to hear of the rapid Progress of the *French* Arms in the *Austrian* *Netherlands*; but who are to be blamed for it? Those surely, who advised our sending our Troops to *Flanders*; for if we had not sent an Army thither, the *French* would not have ventured to attack the Queen of *Hungary* in that Quarter, for fear of giving Umbrage to the neutral Powers of

of *Europe*, and because it would have been contrary to what they had professed ever since the War began. Therefore, if we had not by our own Misconduct carried the War into *Flanders*, it must have been carried on either upon the *Rhine* or in *Italy*; and in both these Places it would have been much more expensive and difficult for the *French* to act, either upon the Defensive or Offensive.

Sir, I hope, this House will not allow itself to be imposed on by fallacious Arguments, nor frightened into real by imaginary Dangers. There is a Fallacy runs through the Whole of what the Hon. Gentlemen have said about the Balance of Power being in Danger. They talk of the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, as if the Power of that House were always to be directed by one and the same Mind: We know the contrary, Sir: The three several Branches of that House are absolutely independent of each other, and governed by Interests that must often be jarring. The two Branches of *France* and *Spain* would have been at mortal Enmity with each other, long before now, if we had not, for twenty Years together, been at great Pains and Expence to keep them united. The Interests of those two Kingdoms are so opposite; the Jealousy those two Nations have of each other is so great, that nothing but the Blunders of their Neighbours can keep them long united. It is impossible to suppose, that they will ever unite in making either of them Master of the Liberties of *Europe*. Those Liberties may be in Danger from the too great Power of *France*, or from the too great Power of *Spain*; nay, they may be endangered, as was strongly inculcated in the Year 1725, by the too great Power of the House of *Austria*; but they can never be in any Danger from the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, as long as that House remains in such a State as it is at present.

I have not Patience, Sir, to repeat the chimerical dangerous Events we are threatned with by the Hon. Gentleman who seconded this Motion: I have no Occasion to expose them: They sufficiently expose themselves. I shall only observe, that they are just such Chimera's as those by which we were frightened into the Treaty of *Hanover*. *Don Carlos* was then made the Hobgoblin that was to swallow up the Liberties of *Europe*, and force the Pretender upon us. He was to marry the Emperor's eldest Daughter, now Empress and Queen of *Hungary*: The King of *Spain* and Prince of *Asturias* were to die, by which he was to become King of *Spain*: The King of *France* was to die, by which he was likewise to become King of *France*; and at last the Emperor was to die, by which he was to succeed to the *Austrian* Dominions, and to be chosen Emperor of *Germany*; and after having thus united the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* to the imperial Crown of *Germany*, he was to force the Pretender upon us. By such Chimera's, Sir, we were frightened into the most pernicious Treaty *England* ever made; and the Hon. Gentleman, I believe, remembers, who they were that invented and frightened us with these Chimera's.

Whatever other Gentlemen may think, Sir, I must look upon the Dangers we are now threatned with, to be all such Chimera's. I do not think the Liberties of *Europe* can be in any Danger from the Event of the present War; and in this Opinion I am confirmed by the Behaviour of all the other Powers of *Europe*, except ourselves, and those who are particularly interested in that Event. If the Balance of Power were in any Danger, the Empire would not stand neutral, nor would the Princes thereof stand looking on with such Unconcern. Would the *Dutch* pretend such lame Excuses as they do, for their not becoming Principals

cipals in the War, if they thought themselves in Danger from the *French* Conquests in *Flanders*, or if they thought that we were in Danger of having the Pretender forced upon us by the Power of *France*? No, Sir: They know, that the least Attempt made by *France* to conquer them, would arm all the Princes of *Germany* against her; and with Respect to the Pretender, they are, I am persuaded, of the same Opinion with a noble Lord we all know: *France* may occasionally make him the Tool of her Politicks, but will never make him the real Object of her Care. So far, I believe, he may be the Object of her Care, that if she has ever any Care about him, it will be to prevent his being settled here, because the Moment he is, she loses a Tool which has often been of Service to her at a Pinch, and which she is now making good Use of for her own, I am sure, not for his Advantage.

Having mention'd the *Dutch*, Sir, I must observe, that with Respect to their Conduct, we have not all the Papers before us that seem necessary for enabling us to determine the Question now under our Consideration, or any of the other Questions that are this Day intended to be laid before us. In my Lord *Harrington's* Letter now upon your Table, we find that the States General came to a Resolution on the 25th of *November N. S.* in which they made several Representations and Demands, which we ought certainly to consider, before we determine any of the Questions of this Day, especially that now before us; because the remaining Part of the *Austrian Netherlands* is not, in my Opinion, worth our while to defend; and before we resolve to put ourselves to a great Expence in defending the *Dutch*, we should, I think, see whether they are worth defending; for if they are not willing, or pretend to be unable, to bear any great Share in their own Defence, the best Thing we can do is to let them save them-

selves by a Neutrality, as the anterior Circles of the Empire seem resolved to do; and in that Case we need only assist the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia* with our Money and Navy to enable them to carry on the War in *Italy* with Success, and, if possible, to remove it from hence into the Southern Provinces of *France*; which, I believe, will be a much shorter and less expensive Method for getting the *Austrian Netherlands* restored, than that of reconquering them by Means of tedious and destructive Sieges.

Sir, I could say a great deal in Favour of this Plan of Conduct; but there is no arguing, with proper Authority, upon this Subject, without seeing the Resolution of the States General I have mentioned; therefore, I think, the Chairman should leave the Chair, and that the Committee should be adjourned to a short Day, in order to our having this Resolution laid before us; but I shall not make any Motion for this Purpose, till I see how it is relished by other Gentlemen in the Committee. If it should be resolved to proceed, I may, perhaps, give you some farther Trouble; and therefore shall not now determine whether I am for or against the Question.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in the APPENDIX.]

Translation of his BRITANNICK MAJESTY'S Guaranty of SILESIA and GLATZ to the King of PRUSSIA.

WE, GEORGE II. by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer and Prince-Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. make known to all and every one, to whom these Presents shall come; that as by the Preliminary Articles sign'd at *Breslau* the 11th of *June*, 1742, between her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, now Empress of Germany, and his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, her said Imperial

perial Majesty ceded in Perpetuity to the said King of *Prussia*, his Heirs and Successors, the Dutchy of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*; and whereas the said Cession was fully renew'd, confirmed and ratify'd in Favour of the said King, by the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the same High Powers, concluded and signed at *Breslau*, the 28th of *July* the same Year; of the which Preliminary Articles and Treaty we guaranteed the Execution to their said Majesties by authentick Acts, signed with our Hand, and sealed with our Great Seal of *Great Britain*, the first at our Palace of *Kensington*, the 24th of *June*, 1742, and the second by the Treaty of Alliance at *Westminster*, signed *November* 18, 1742. But fresh Misunderstandings, and an open War unhappily breaking out between her said Imperial Majesty and his Majesty of *Prussia*, we engaged ourselves, in order to induce his said Majesty, the King of *Prussia*, the more readily to come to a Pacification with her Imperial Majesty, by a Convention signed *August* 26, 1745, at *Hanover*, and by our Ratification of the same, to renew to his Majesty our Guaranty, both of the Dutchy of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*; and as after this, in Consequence of our Mediation, Peace was happily concluded, and the ancient Friendship re-established between their said Majesties, by the Treaty of *Dresden* of the 25th of *December* last, in which the Renewal of the above-mention'd Cessions by the Empress, and the reciprocal Guaranties therein contained, were understood to be included.

And his *Prussian* Majesty having required and most earnestly besought us to fulfil the Engagement aforesaid of the *Hanover* Convention, in renewing the Guaranty which we before granted him of the Dutchy of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*; we have been willing to acquiesce therein, to consolidate, as much as lies in our Power, the Pacification so happily concluded, and to give to our said good Brother (the King of *Prussia*) a new Proof of our sincere and invariable Friendship: We do therefore, by these Presents, renew, confirm and ratify afresh to his said *Prussian* Majesty, our Guaranty of the Dutchy of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, promising and obliging ourselves, our Heirs and Successors to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as well for the present as for the Time to come, to lend our Aid, and employ efficaciously all the Means in our Power, to preserve his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, his Heirs and Successors, in the quiet and peaceable Possession of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, and to maintain them against all those who would disturb them therein in any Manner whatsoever. We will moreover labour incessantly

with the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, and make to them the strongest Instances, to engage them to take on themselves the same Guaranty in Favour of his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, and to give and deliver to him a like Act. In Witness whereof we have signed this Act with our royal Hand, and put thereto our Great Seal of *Great Britain*.

Kensington, Sept. 19, (30, N. S.)
A. D. 1746, and of our Reign the
20th

GEORGE R.

Translation of the King of *PRUSSIA*'s Act of Acceptation of his *BRITANNICK* MAJESTY's Act of Guaranty of the Dutchy of *SILESIA* and County of *GLATZ*.

WE Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of *Prussia*, Margrave of *Brandenbourg*, Arch-Chamberlain and Prince-Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Sovereign Duke of *Silesia*, Sovereign Prince of *Orange*, *Neuchâtel*, and *Valengin*, as also the County of *Glatz*; Duke of *Guelderland*, *Magdebourg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Bergues*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, of the *Cassubes* and *Vandals*, of *Mecklenbourg*, as also of *Crosne*; Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, Prince of *Halberstadt*, of *Minden*, *Camin*, *Vandalia*, *Swerin*, *Ratzebourg*, *Ostfries* and *Meurs*; Count of *Hohenzollern*, *Rupin* and of *Marck*, of *Ravenberg*, *Hohenstein*, *Teckembourg*, *Saverin*, *Linguen Bure* and *Leerdaam*; Lord of *Ravenstein*, *Rostock*, *Star-gard*, *Lanebourg*, *Butau*, *Arbay* and *Breda*: Make known to all and every one who these Presents shall see, That his *Britannick* Majesty having given to us, for the peaceable Possession of the Territories, which have been yielded to us by her Majesty the Empress, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by Virtue of the preliminary Articles of *Breslau*, and of the Definitive Treaty of *Berlin*, confirmed by that of *Dresden*, the Act of Guaranty, of which the Tenor follows.

[Here was inserted his Majesty's Act of Guaranty, as above.]

We accept with Gratitude the above Act of Guaranty, and promise reciprocally upon our Royal Word, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, to fulfil faithfully the Guaranty, which we have given to her Majesty, the Empress, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by Virtue of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Reconciliation, concluded at *Dresden* the 25th of *December* last, with her said Majesty, for her Dominions situate in *Germany*, in case of their being attack'd; and to fulfil with the same Fidelity, the Treaties of Friendship, mutual Defence, and Guaranty, contracted with his *Britannick* Majesty, as well in Quality of King of *Great Britain*,

618 FRANCE invaded by the ALLIES.

Britain, as of Elector of *Brunswick and Lunenburg*, and especially that of *Westminster* of the Year 1742; upon Condition however, that her Majesty the Empress, Queen of *Hungary and Bohemia*, and his *Britannick* Majesty (each for what concerns them, and in such Manner, that the Failure of the one shall not be imputed to the other) do likewise faithfully execute on their Part the Engagements which they have entered into with us, and particularly the Guaranty of our Possessions, which they have heretofore given us; and that they do fulfil and make good the same to us, as often as we shall have Occasion to claim them. We promise likewise, upon our Royal Word, for us, our Heirs and Successors, to execute punctually and immediately the ninth Article of the said Treaty of *Berlin*, by which we have charged ourselves with the Payment of the Sums of Money due to the Subjects of *Great Britain* upon the Mortgage of *Silesia*.

In Witness whereof we have signed this present Act of Acceptation, and have caused to be set thereto our Royal Seal.

FREDERICK R.

Done at *Berlin* this 13th

of *October*, 1746.

H. C. de Podewils.

C. W. Borcke.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 6.
Whitehall, December 5.

This Morning arrived at his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Office, one of his Majesty's Messengers, with Dispatches from Mr. Villoties, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of the King of *Sardinia*, containing the following Advices.

Nice, December 1, N. S.

THE Passage of the *Var* was attempted and executed with the greatest Success Yesterday Morning. The whole Army marched in six Columns, five of Infantry to the Right, and one of Cavalry to the Left. The Body that was the most to the Right, was designed to be the Van-Guard, and, by passing on the uppermost Part of the River, to take the few Posts of the Enemy in their Flank; upon which, and their making a Signal, the other Columns were to advance, and march through the Water, each of them led by Peasants, who were acquainted with the fording Places.

General *Brown* seeing broad Day-light coming on apace, before the Body on the Right had passed, ordered the Signal to be given from the Wing on the Left, and began to fire very briskly with his Cannon, which was admirably posted, on the Village

of *St. Laurent*, and a strong Redoubt the French had at the Entrance of it.

Upon this, the *Croatians* and *Lycanians*, with 12 Companies of Grenadiers, in the Column commanded by General *Petazzini*, entered the River, and bravely waded thro' it, tho' very deep and rapid in some Places; in which they were seconded by the Hussars and the Cavalry.

Upon their Approach to the other Side, the French in the Redoubt, fir'd some hundred Shot; but upon seeing the Hussars run up the Bank, on their Right, to take them in the Rear, they left the Redoubt, and fled with the utmost Precipitation.

Our Grenadiers pushed forward, and not only secured the Redoubt, but likewise got on the Mountain, where they took Post, while the *Croatians*, Hussars, and other Irregulars, pursued the Enemy on the Road to *Cagne*. Upon General *Brown*'s getting over, he disposed of the Head of his Cavalry, so as to maintain the Ground he had gained, and then hastened to the Right, in his Way to which, he heard General *Novati* had passed, and secured all the Posts on that Side, and that the other Columns were passing in good Order, and with little or no Opposition, the Fire being very inconsiderable. We had about 30 or 40 Men drowned in the Passage; and it is not thought the Number of the Killed and Wounded can amount to so many.

Vice-Admiral *Medley*, being arrived on Nov. 29. N. S. in *Villa Franca* Harbour, and having, in Pursuance of a Plan settled between him and the *Austrian* General, ordered the *Phoenix*, Terrible Sloop, and the *Barcolongo*, (on board of which a Party of German Soldiers were embarked) with 3 Pinnaces, under the command of Capt. *Forbes*, to take Stations along the Shore to the Westward of the *Var*; they station'd themselves accordingly, and at Day-break made a very brisk Fire upon the French Post to the Left of the Village of *St. Laurent*, and did so great Service, that General *Brown* gave the greatest Encomiums of the Behaviour of the English Seamen, crying out aloud several Times, That they had bravely seconded him, and contributed to his Success, by scouring away every Thing that appeared upon the Shore, and thereby greatly increasing the Disorder and Consternation of the Enemy.

Nice, Dec. 2, N. S. By our Advices this Night from the other Side of the *Var*, our Army has secured *Vence*, and was preparing to march to *Grasse*. The Country hitherto is totally without Inhabitants; and the French burn and destroy all the Substantance they can, as they retire.

General *Brown* proposes to march forward, as soon as the Bridges are finished

for the Passage of the Artillery, &c. which will be perfected with the utmost Expedition *.

His *Sardinian* Majesty, who had the first Appearance of the Small-Pox, on the 22d past, in the Morning, is now, God be thanked, in as good a Way as can be wished, the Symptoms continuing to be very favourable, and the Small-Pox beginning already to turn.

On *Monday* the 28th past, an Officer arrived here, dispatched from the Count *la Mante*, who commanded the Blockade of *Tortona*, with an Account, That all the Conditions relating to the Surrender of that Place into his Hands, having been finally adjusted and settled with the *Spanish* Governor, he had retaken Possession of it, in the Name of the King of *Sardinia*.

How to preserve Fruits a Year round, with several curious Philosophical Observations, and Experiments.

S I R,

YOU think it almost impossible to preserve Fruits a whole Year, without losing any Thing of their Colour, Figure, Taste, or Savour: I suppose I have found a Way that comes pretty near it, which you may try whensoever you please.

Take a Glass Vessel, whose Mouth is large enough to receive the Fruit, without hurting it; dry it a little by the Fire, both to rarify the inward Air, and to take away the Humidity that might be about the Sides of the Glass: Then put in your Fruit, which must be very sound and clean, neither too green nor too ripe; but take Care above all, that it be not wet; cover it with a Stopples or Lid of Glass, and seal it hermetically, melting the Brink of the Lid, and the Lips of the Vessel with the Flame of a Candle, that they may be incorporated together: Set this Vessel in a Place neither too cold nor too hot, as a deep Cellar, whose Air having but little Communication with the exterior Air, may remain the whole Year almost in the same State: I say, that these Fruits shall be preserved sound, without receiving any sensible Alteration; which I prove thus:

Glass is made of the Ashes of a Plant called *Soude*, and of *Fearn*, whose Particles are of an irregular Figure, and contain many porous and spongy Salts; which being exposed to the utmost Activity of the Fire, have their Corners broken, and their small Surfaces so polished, that they may touch one another almost on all Sides. However, as the *Aethereal* Matter is circumsufed every where, and in a continual

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Agitation; and the fluid Particles of the melted Ashes cannot resist the Motion of this Matter, so it gets a free Passage betwixt them, but so freight, that neither the finest Corpuscles of the Air, nor the smallest Atom of any Thing besides itself, can pass thro' these Pores. Thence it is that Glass is transparent, and withal impenetrable to any other Bodies, but the small Particles of Light.

Thence likewise proceeds the Fragility of Glass: For as it is not composed of branched Particles, that are intertwined together, but only joined by their Surfaces, and not so immediately neither, as to stop the Passage of the *Aethereal* Matter; it plainly follows, that they must be liable to an easy Division. This, however, does not import, that any other Bodies besides that Matter can pass thro' the Pores of the Glass: For we know by daily Experience, that the most refined Spirits are safely preserved in Glass Vessels, provided they be full and carefully stopped. Nay,

the most piercing Odours, as Oil of Amber, Elixir or Spirit of Sulphur, and of Horse's Urine, included in a Bottle hermetically sealed, do not sensibly transpire, how hard soever the Bottle be shaken, and the Liquor heated by that Motion. When you cut the Bark of a green Cedar Tree, there comes out a most strong and piercing Spirit in the Form of Smoak, which however cannot penetrate thro' the Pores of a Crystal Phial, extremely thin, and sealed with melted Glass, so far as to impart any Thing of its Smell to the Water in the Phial. Of Odours, those that are continually emitted from the Bodies of living Creatures, are none of the weakest, as appears by the quick Smelling of Dogs; and yet a Gentleman having put a Partridge into a thin Glass Vessel, which he closely stopped, and placed in a dark Corner of the Room, and having let out a Spaniel, which ran about a long while, neither the Dog nor the Partridge were ever sensible that they were so near one another.

If the subtle Corpuscles of Odours cannot be admitted thro' the Pores of the Glass, much less will the grossest Particles of the Air and Water get Entrance there. And therefore a Bottle having been heated and filled with well dry'd and pounded Salt, and then hermetically sealed, it was let down into a Pit, and there left a Fortnight in the Water; after which Time it was drawn up again, and the Salt found as dry and entire, as when it was first put into the Glass. Nevertheless, I will not deny, that this Experiment having been reiterated several Times, it once or twice happened that some Moistness was perceived on one Side.

4 M

* See some Thoughts on the design'd Invasion of Provence, in our last, p. 582.

Side of the Bottle ; which yet does not import, that the Water penetrated thro' it, for then it would have wetted it all over ; but only that the Bottle having not been sufficiently heated, nor the Air sufficiently rarified, the said Air remaining in the Bottle, had been condensed into Water by the Coldness of the Pit.

These Experiments, the Truth of which I cannot suspect, as having been made by curious Searchers of Nature, persuade me, that the external Agents, as Air, Vapour, Exhalations, Water, and the like, which produce more effectually the Corruption and Dissipation of Bodies, cannot operate upon such as are closely included in Glafs.

But you will say, that the Corruption of Fruits proceeds from an internal Principle, *viz.* from the Fermentation of their Juices, which is indeed increased by the Action of the Air, and the nitrous, watery, and other heterogeneous Bodies, which its Corpuscles contain in their Cavities, but cannot altogether cease, tho' you take away this partial Cause. Besides, the Fermentation of soft and tender Fruits, as Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Plums, Figs, Grapes, and the like, is extraordinary quick, and may be accidentally increased in these Glafs Vessels by the natural Weight and Pressure of these Fruits, which by their Position being directed towards the Bottom of the Glafs, must needs bruise one another's Skins, mix together, and ferment the more violently, as there is neither Room nor Passage to evaporate.

This Difficulty seems to overthrow all the former Speculations ; however, before I give them over for lost, I shall premise the following Reasons, Experiments, and Conjectures. 1. That when Fruits have attained a certain Degree of Ripeness, they remain for a While in that State, provided they be gather'd at that Time, and taken away from the Action of the Sun. 2. That if they come afterwards to ferment and rot, this proceeds either from their mutual Pressure, or from the Impression of aerial, nitrous, and watery Corpuscles. 3. That if it were not so, no Fruits could be kept a Week. 4. That in the Southern Parts of France they use a very easy Way to preserve Bunches of Grapes till the very Months of April or May ; they cut them in fair Weather, and chuse such as are white, thinly set, of a competent Maturity, and whose Grapes are somewhat big ; they hang them in a shady Place, and shelter'd as much as possible from the Effects of the Sun and Wind ; and unless the Season be extraordinary moist, it never, or but very seldom happens that they rot, but only that they insensibly dry away, and lose their Taste by Length of Time.

From all this it is plain, that the Fermentation of Fruits comes either from their Pressure one upon another, or from the Operation of the Air and Sun ; and that Fruits included in a Glafs hermetically sealed, and kept in a shady and temperate Place, will be only exposed to the first Inconvenience ; so that if there could be found an Oil without any Smell or Taste, and the Fruits were made to swim in it, and both included in a Glafs Vessel stopp'd as before, this would, methinks, do the Work effectually ; for such an Oil having no Particles thin enough to enter into the Pores of Fruits, its gross and fat Particles would stop the said Pores, hinder the Overflowing of the Juices, and consequently the Fermentation.

Since I writ this, I have been informed by a worthy Gentleman, a great Lover of Natural Philosophy, of a curious Experiment, which wonderfully confirms my Conjecture, *viz.* that he had preserved Fish fresh, having been before cleansed, in a Glafs Vessel filled with Olive Oil, and carefully stopp'd, a whole Year ; and that neither the Oil, nor the Fish, lost any Thing of their Taste.

And therefore, to avoid the Trouble of sealing the Glafs hermetically, or the Danger of breaking it in melting its Lips, it would perhaps suffice to cover the Joining of the Lid and Vessel with several Layings of Clay and Paper between them ; for that this is enough to keep out the Air and Moistness, appears by the daily Experience of the Chymists, who preserve in long-neck'd Bottles, stopp'd that Way, not only their Salts and Oils, but even their most volatile and spirituous Liquors.

Observations in several VOYAGES and TRAVELS in America. Continued from our Magazine for November 1746, page 573 ; and concluded.

THE Pain we are sensible of in our last Moments, must be very trivial, when no foregoing Apprehension of our Dissolution has intruded itself on our Minds, fraught with all the gloomy Terrors, so naturally representant to us, on this awful Occasion. Here, no real Danger, at first, could be imagin'd ; for being good Swimmers, a Circumstance of great Account in travelling in this Country, the escaping on Shore again, could be no great Trouble ; but in the very first Stroke, bruising my Arm against the Buoy of the Anchor, I was so disabled, as to be driven with the Tide, precipitately, and with so much Violence, into the Current, running directly out to Sea, that I soon lost all Sense of my situation.

lorn Condition. Reflection, as near as I can guess, did not long remain, and two Seconds put me into the State of an Inanimate. Only, continual Roarings, and various unform'd Sounds, intruded upon my Ears for some Time, and then, as it were, I ceas'd to be. *King of Terrors!* thou perpetual and everlasting Dread of the human Race, in how many different Ways thou surprizest unhappy Mortals! No Fences can keep thee out, and thou work'st thy Purposes, often, with the most unforeseen, and most minute Instruments! Linger, all pale and emaciated, on a Bed of lengthen'd Sickness; all but the deploring Eye, and the conscious Principle, lost to their Functions; how dreadful the Situation! But, prepar'd by a constant Endeavour to do good, and inspir'd with a Regard to the Dictates of Morality and Virtue, conducted by a humane Turn of Mind; how eligible this quick Transition from Life to Death! Here, then, is one principal Qualification of a Traveller, so to conduct his Steps as to be ready at every Stage, to enter that *Eternal Mansion*, or Resting-Place, where Pains shall lose their Sting, and Cares shall vex no more! Hurry'd down the Stream thus, and quite lost to myself, I had soon been lost to my Friends, had not my worthy Associate pursu'd my floating Coarse, and overtaken it, at near half a Mile from the Vessel: When, instantly, seizing me by one Arm, and getting me on his Shoulders, he recover'd a Canoe, which had been dispatch'd from Shore, after us; and, in my first Signs of recover'd Sense, I found myself in Bed, surrounded by a weeping Crew, and my dear Deliverer spent with Fatigue by me, in a little better Situation than myself.

But ah! thou'rt fled *, and now exists no more, [tend!
In mortal semblance! dearest shade, at-Ah! hover o'er me with thy angel wings!
And chase away the grief that hurts my soul;
Grief, endless grief, for thy untimely fate!
Cou'd rocks and sands, or warring waves, conjoin'd,
With howling winds, or all the hideous tribe
Of savages, that prowl the desert waste;
Could these and more have wing'd thy latest hour,
We jointly then had render'd up our breath,
Happy to fall united! Now alone,
I wander comfortless from place to place,
And, like the shipwreck'd mariner, aghast,
On some curs'd barren shelve, I seek in vain,
With wandering eyes for help in my despair,

* This Gentleman died afterwards in Jamaica.
Fidenia, or The Explanation, in the London Magazine, March 1744, page 147.

The first Emotion I experienced, was that of the most lively and piercing Gratitude to Providence, and the Arm that saved me from the deep Abyss; that Cave of continued Destructions †.

In two or three Days we embark'd, being perfectly recover'd, and address'd ourselves once more to the Passage; and here, how can I help sketching out the various Beauties and Adornments of Nature, that elucidated our pleasing Voyage? Suppose us now near ten Miles from either Shore, about the Meridian of one of the most transporting Days, that could have occurred for us, whilst

———— every storm
Is hush'd within its cavern, and a breeze,
Soft-breathing, lightly with its wings, along
The slacken'd cordage glides; the sailors ear
Perceives no sound, thro'out the vast expanse,
None but the murmurs of the sliding prow,
Which gently parts the smooth and azure main.

GLOVER.

The golden Rays of the Sun darting thro' the Gloom of the surrounding Woods, and reflected upon the translucent Face of the watry Plain, gave so lively a Perspective Draught of the circumjacent Country, that we were at a Loss whether to fix our admiring View upon the Reality, or the Representation. These Woods, every where diversify'd with interspersed Plantations, by their reverend Gloom, seem'd the Retreat of some ancient *Druids*; nor could I forbear a kind of Reverence for so awful a Scene, really much calculated for a Seat of superstitious Rites and Ceremonies; where not a Sigh of the softest *Zephyr*, but in a mournful, melancholy Whisper, is heard thro' the whole Forest, and seems even to form articulate Sounds: Whilst now and then the long pausing Scream of the *Turkey*, or the quick, smart Cry of the *Parakeet*, interrupts the responsive Lays of the *Turtle*, and the rest of the musical Choir, and passes in thrilling Chorus from Grove to Grove, from Brake to Brake; whilst imitative *Echo* fondly retains the Sound. Who can, here, help recalling to his Mind, the *Fauns* and *Satyrs* of the Antients; their Fables of *Diana* and her Virgin Train, and their whole beautiful Decoration of the *Sylvan* Scene? When these Fables were first sung, even the now despoiled and desert Regions of *Achaea*, and the Territories of *Italy*, *Gaul* and *Britain*, bore just such an Aspect; so buried in the Depth of almost impassable Woods, and the Inhabitants of some of them little more civiliz'd than the *Indian* Natives of these Regions,

4 M. 2

And

† See some Lines under the Title of,

And no doubt, but in Proportion to the Increase of our Colonies, the Manners of the antient Possessors may be polish'd, and their brutal Fierceness tam'd; seeing so many potent Nations are exhausted, already, by their intestine Wars, or Broils with the Europeans, that they are 'in the whole America not of half so much Importance as they were 100 Years ago. Nay, many Nations live amongst the English, there being several Settlements of them in *New-England, Maryland, Georgia, &c.* and in the first nam'd Place, whole Tribes who have embrac'd the Christian Religion, and have Teachers of their own set apart to the Ministry. Like our *Proscypiers*, the Antient Britons, the Indians perform all religious Ceremonies and Mysteries in the deepest Retreat of the Woods; and inur'd from their Infancy to heroic Idleness, and Hunting for Subsistence, they esteem the open *Savannab* or the Corn-Field, no farther than for Profit, whilst their choice Hours of Pleasure are generally sought in the Shade. I remember to have ask'd the famous *Toanabowi*, so caress'd in England some Years ago, by the Royal Family, how he lik'd that Country? He told me, they were good People, but that it was a poor Country, and he could not live in it, because they had no Woods nor Deer, but what were kept in some Gardens; for so he stil'd the Parks of England *. But to return: The Infinity of Sloops and Barks that appeared every where around, the fine Vista's up *York* and *James* Rivers, and other navigable Streams, the prodigious Flights of Wild Fowl, that darken'd the Air, all in their native Strains hymning the Great Creator; the *Albicores, Dolphins* and *Porpoises* wantoning on every Side, and a long, long View of the wide Ocean, with a whole Fleet of Vessels in the Offing, tumbling in the Calm, and reeling their lofty, unsteady Heads; the Lowing of the goodly Kine, the Bleating of the Sheep, the Neighing of the useful Steed, and the Cries of the laborious Husbandman, plung'd us into an admiring Extasy: Nor could we forbear to exclaim, *How manifold are thy Works, O Lord! In Wisdom hast thou made them all! The Earth is full of thy Riches: So is this great and wide Sea, wherein are Things creeping innumerable, both small and great Beasts: There go the Ships, &c.* A delicious Moon-light Night succeeded this brilliant Day, and exhibited still new and more delectable Scenes of Wonder, and Millions of unknown Regions, the Work

of an eternal, unbounded Creation. Lost in the Contemplation of these Blessings! Struck with such a Field of Magnificence! Exclamation and Rapture is succeeded by the lowest Adoration, and the most unfeigned Praises!

A Where'er we stir, where'er we look or move,
All, all is him, and every where is *Yove*.
Lucan.

At Eight the succeeding Morning, we discover'd the red Cliffs of *York Town*, and the opposite Town of *Gloucester*; and sure, nothing could form a more romantick Sight. The Place being somewhat situated like *Dover*, and the Town standing on a Descent, you can only perceive 3 or 4 Houses at first View, and scarce any Thing presents itself but these steep, sandy Banks, dug into an infinite Number of Holes and Caverns, and the Battery of Guns before the Town upon the Pitch of the Bluff.

C *York-Town*, Capital of the County of that Name, is situated on a rising Ground, gently descending every Way into a Valley, and tho' but stragglingly built, yet makes no inconsiderable Figure. You perceive a great Air of Opulence amongst the Inhabitants, who have some of them built themselves Houses, equal in Magnificence to many of our superb ones at *St. James's*; as those of Mr. *Lightfoot, Nelson, &c.* Almost every considerable Man keeps an Equipage, tho' they have no Concern about the different Colours of their Coach Horses, driving frequently black, white, and chestnut, in the same Harness. The Taverns are many here, and much frequented, and an unbounded Licentiousness seems to taint the Morals of the young Gentlemen of this Place. The Court-House is the only considerable publick Building, and is no unhandsome Structure. The amiable Hospitality I have just pass'd an Eulogium upon, on the other Side the Bay, seems on this Shore to have found no great Footing: Schemes of Gain, or Parties of Gaming and Pleasure, muddy too much their Souls, and banish from amongst them the glorious Propensity to doing good. F The most considerable Houses are of Brick; some handsome ones of Wood, all built in the modern Taste; and the lesser Sort, of Plaster. There are some very pretty Garden Spots in the Town; and the Avenues leading to *Williamsburgh, Norfolk, &c.* are prodigiously agreeable. The Roads are, as I said before, some of the best I ever

* This Indian was kill'd at the Head of his People, valiantly fighting, as an Auxiliary Party to the English, by the *Yamasees*, in the Year 1743, and was interr'd with military Honours at Fort William. He was Son to the Great Mico *Tomo Chachi*, and always bore an extreme Regard to the English. He had however this Satisfaction, to see most of the *Yamasees* cut off before he expir'd.

law, and infinitely superior to most in *England*. The Country surrounding is thickly overspread with Plantations, and the Planters live, in a Manner, equal to Men of the best Fortune; some of them being possess'd of 500 or 1000*l.* a Year, Sterling.

Gloucester, Hampton, and Norfolk, are Towns of near the same Structure, there being little Difference, save that at the last mention'd Place, a Spirit of Trade reigns, far surpassing that of any other Part of *Virginia*. A great Number of Vessels are fitted out from thence, to trade to the Northward and the *West Indies*; and the Inhabitants are, from their great Intercourse with Strangers, abundantly more refin'd. But before I leave *York* entirely, I should just mention the Battery, that is the Defence of the Town, which at this Time was under the Direction of an awkward Engineer, by Trade a Barber, and is as despicably contriv'd for the Safety of the Place, as it, no doubt, would be conducted in a Time of Danger. Indeed, *Virginia* is quite an open Country to the IncurSIONS of an Enemy, having little to resist an Attack by Sea, but the Men of War station'd there, which are generally two or three. In a Land Expedition from the Natives, or *French* and *Spaniards*, indeed, their Numbers, 'tis hop'd, will always protect them, seeing that they could assemble at the shortest Warning, a Militia of 18 or 20,000 Men. They have also some Forts towards the *Apalaches*, which bridle the *Indians*, and secure the Trade with them.

Williamsburgh is a most wretched contriv'd Affair for the Capital of a Country, being near three Miles from the Sea, in a bad Situation. There is nothing considerable in it, but the College, the Governor's House, and one or two more, which are no bad Piles; and the prodigious Number of Coaches that croud the deep, sandy Streets of this little City. It's very surprising to me, that this should be prefer'd to *Jamestown, Hampton*, or some other Situations I could mention. Here the Courts of Justice are held, and with a Dignity and Decorum, that would become them even in *Europe*. The present Lieut. Governor *Goock* is much beloved by every one, and by his mild and agreeable Disposition, diffuses Content every where around. The Posts that are most stickled for here, are the Office of Secretary, which is said to be worth 900*l.* per Annum; and the being Naval Officers to the several Counties, which are Places of good Profit.

—We embark'd at *York*, in a Sloop bound for *Frederica* in *Georgia*, immediately weigh'd, and pass'd *Cape Henry* with a brisk and favourable Gale; but when we were abreast of *Cape Hatteras*, the Wind chop'd about, and drove us for 3 Days successively

off the Coast, in the most violent Storms that ever I experinc'd; and having reckon'd it as only a Run of 3 or 4 Days, our Provisions were too small in Quantity for the Time we were likely to remain in this Situation. Add to this, a Vessel that could hardly keep above Water, she was so foul and rotten, and no Hands that could be of Service, but the Master, a Negro Fellow, and a Boy: For our Lading consisted of all the Scum of *Virginia*, who had been recruited for the Service of *Georgia*, and who were ready at every Turn to mutiny, whilst they belch'd out the most shocking Oaths, wishing Destruction to the Vessel and every Thing in her; nor would offer the least Hand to help in this Distress: Nay, they were not to be persuaded even to go upon Deck for the Discharge of Nature; but performing all those Offices below, we began to fear a Plague, as well as Drowning. The Master, on the other Side, in a superstitious Fit, was for casting Lots who should be the *Jenab* of the Ship, being sure, he said, there was some Murderer on board; and 'twas with Difficulty we kept him to his Duty, upon not complying with his Request. I shall never lose the Idea of this Creature and his Absurdities! Thus then we pass'd so many Nights and Days in miserable Want and Distress, expecting every Minute when the Sloop would part and founder in the drear Abyss.

—see forked glare

The livid lightning thro' the vast expanse,
And hark hoarse thunder growls with deaf'ning roar.

See, born aloft, our mast pervades the skies,
And now we're bury'd in the gulph below,
Dreadful vicissitudes!

E On the Ninth Day in the Morning the Wind happily subided, and on the Eleventh we found ourselves a-breast of *Cape Fear*; and then, to our great Satisfaction, a Wind sprung up, that in four Days more brought us to the End of our Voyage, weaken'd with Fatigue, and almost dead with Hunger, having liv'd for some Time on Biscuit and *Indian* Pease in small Quantities. We cast Anchor in *St. Simon's Harbour*, and immediately debarking, set out for *Frederica*.

Ours is the useful life, tho' want and anguish,

Famine, and all the various train of Evils,
That human nature shrinks at, oft conspire
To check our frailty in the glorious race.

G To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE now sent you what Parts would be agreeable of my Friend's Performance for

for your Collection, and thank you for inserting them. His whole Work, of which these may serve as so many Specimens, will soon be sent to Press, and adorn'd with Draughts of the principal Places he has seen. The Reason I have not sent you his Account of *New York* and *Albany*, is, that they are too diffusive for your Design, and interwoven with several Dissertations, that would be too prolix for your Readers; for which Reason I have also left out the Dissertation on the Tobacco Trade, and several important Matters relative to *Virginia* and *Maryland*, which might not be so properly retail'd out in this Manner. The same Reasons I gave you * for not touching further on *Carolina* and its City *Charles-Town*, and other Places; and as to his Voyages to and from *Europe*, Remarks on *Scotland* and the North of *England*, and coasting Voyage from thence, &c. they did not come within the Title we first set out under, viz. *Itinerant Observations in America*. As to his Account of *Florida*, you have the Substance of it in a Pamphlet lately publish'd by him †. Thus having wound up my Bottom, it may not be amiss to give the Order in which it would be proper to peruse what *Itinerant Observations* you have in your Magazine, viz. to begin with *March* 1746, then proceed to *May*, *July*, *November*, and *December* 1746; then those in *August*, *November*, *December*, 1745; which preserves the Chain of the Narration.

I am, Yours, &c.

ANONYMUS.

An ADDRESS to the PUBLICK.

Countrymen, and Fellow Britons!

NEED I say any Thing to convince you of the Danger of a Peace with the French at this Time? Need I lay before you the past or recent Instances of their Perfidy? Call to your Remembrance the Peace they made with the late Emperor *Charles*, and the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. What was the End of this solemn Farce, but to fall upon the *Austrian* Succession with the greater Effect, in the Event that soon afterwards happen'd? Shall we then, instead of learning Wisdom from the Experience of others, court a future and more dangerous War, by making too hasty an End of this? Look round you, and view the Fate of those who have trusted to the Faith of France; cast your Eyes on the People of *Dantzick*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, the *Genoese*; are they not all fresh and melancholy Instances of the Danger, the Mis-

chief, the Curse of listening to French Negotiations and Intrigues? How have they at last paid the Debt due to their Folly, in a severe and unavailing Repentance? How were our good Allies the Dutch courted, flatter'd, and cajol'd, while the Conquest of *Flanders* was meditating? But now the Purpose is served, that ill tim'd Complaisance and Credulity which they then discover'd, how is it now returned with Insolence and Haughtiness on the Part of France? No, my Friends, it is Wisdom in Council, and Vigor in Execution, not the Conferences at *Breda*, that must abate the Pride of that aspiring Nation. If they see us languid, if they see us unenterprising, if they see us give Way, tho' but an Inch, they will come upon us with the greater Fierceness, or rise the higher in their Demands. Nothing, nothing less than the Ruin of our Country, and the total Loss of Liberty, must, in all human Probability, be the certain Consequence of a present Peace; I had almost said, of any Attempts towards it. Temporizing is generally destructive in Times of imminent Danger. Let us call forth our ancient British Spirit, that Spirit which once knew how to make France tremble. Let us arm the Men of Property; let us open our Purcs to the Necessities of the Publick; let us retrench our Luxury, and every Man will have enough to spare towards carrying on the War. This will be found in the End the greatest Frugality, the nearest and the safest Way to an honourable Peace.

I know you have a high Opinion of the Abilities of our young and Noble Ambassadors: But deceive not yourselves, since all the Rhetorick of *Cicero* or *Demosthenes*, will never persuade the French to lay aside their dangerous Schemes of universal Power; to make a Treaty without an Intent of breaking it, or to blush at the execrable Practice of fomenting Divisions, Murder, and Bloodshed in *Europe*, in order to plunder the Vanquished. Their Ambition is immeasurable, never at Rest, making War upon War without Reason, Justice, or End, to round their Dominions, as they impudently term it; and to recover their pretended ancient, but imaginary Boundary; all the Countries between them and the *Rhine* one Way, and between them and the North Sea, the other.—Perhaps you will hesitate, and say, must we then always be in a State of War with the French? No; but with what Shadow of Security can you make Peace, while they are left in Possession of the Power to break their Treaties, and pursue their destructive Schemes with

* See London Magazine, March, 1746, p. 125.
printed for T. Aitley, in the Year 1744.

† Expedition to St. Augustine,

Impunity? This is a Power you are not sanguine enough to expect they will at present give up. Now, therefore, Oh Britons! now is your Time to strike; to strike home, and follow your Blow. Tho' they bear their Heads so lofty; tho' they are puffed up with the Eclat of their Acquisitions in *Flanders*; believe me, 'tis a most mortifying Stroke; the Stroke they have lately received in *Italy*. Our Allies are in the Enemy's Country;—that very Queen of *Hungary*, who but a short Time past became a Suppliant to *France* for Mercy;—that King of *Sardinia* who last Year was almost driven out of his Territories; these two Potentates, I say ('tis scarcely to be believed but that one sees it) are now in their Turn the joint Invaders of *France*. Let us learn from hence not to despair of the Commonwealth. Be not frightened by the first View of Things. Push on the War for a Year or two, and you humble *France*, perhaps without a Battle. They have lately buried vast Armies in *Germany*; there is scarce a Regiment remaining of the numerous Forces they had last Year in *Italy*: The Recruits necessary for their Troops in *Flanders*, have taken off infinite Numbers of useful Hands; and tho' their Resources are great, yet they are not inexhaustible: The fifth Penny is levied, immense Draughts are made out of their Militia, while their Manufactures languish and decline, together with all their Inland and foreign Trade, depending upon them. Their *India* Trade is reduced to the lowest Ebb; you scarcely see a single Ship of theirs in the *Mediterranean*, or in *Turky*; and their Fisheries are destroyed by the Conquest of *Cape Breton* *. It is in vain that they affect to seem the Conquerors of the World; while their inward Chagrin and Consternation is too sincere to be concealed. Let us not then suffer them to recover, and by one fatal Step, give them an Opportunity of becoming a future Scourge to this Nation. We have a Man-ner upon the Throne, of good and upright Intentions, of great and heroick Virtues, and therefore it can be no Breach of Duty to presume that he is for carrying on the War. Nor is it less certain, that his Successor, like a true *Briton*, having only national Views, and being a generous Friend to the Liberties of *Europe*, agrees in Sentiments so just. Our young Hero the Duke, we may venture to say, wishes for nothing more than an Opportunity of chastising the Pride and Perfidy of *France*: And as for you my Countrymen, I am bold to pronounce you do not wish to sit still, and lazily

give up all that is dear to you; you are also ready to second and promote these salutary Views. Despise the Few therefore, if any such there are, who for Reasons not fit to be mentioned, may perhaps be trying to patch up a Peace. Call not, on the other Hand, for those who only consider the End, without regarding the Means; overbearing in Council, disdain the Judgment of others, obstinate in their own. Follow the Men of cool Heads and warm Hearts, steady and temperate in their Principles, prudent to advise, strenuous to execute. In short, if you have a mind to make a good Beginning, if you wish to see, as I am persuaded you do, a Return of happy Times, such as when *Great Britain* shone the Terror of her Enemies, the Glory and Pride of *Europe*, you must totally purge off the rotten Remains of a corrupt F-ct-n: You must prevent, as much as possible, by your ensuing Choice, all farther Ingraftments upon so canker'd a Stock, lest, instead of preserving the Parts that are still sound, the Whole becomes a polluted loathsome Mass, an Object of Divine Vengeance.

Remarks on the Expedition into PROVENÇE.

THE Success we had in our Attempt to give the Publick a Prospect of this glorious Expedition before it began to be put in Execution, (see p. 582.) encourages us to hope, that the following Observations, tending to elucidate and explain the Progress thereof, may be no less favourably received. The Reason why so much Time was taken up from the first Mention of this Design to the Passage of the *Var*, was owing to many Accidents, such as the Necessity of previously reducing the County of *Nice*, recovering all the Fortresses, but more especially that of *Villa Franca*, out of the Hands of the Enemy, and the making such a Disposition of the *Austrian* Forces, as that they may gradually support each other, from the Duchies of *Mantua* and *Milan* to the State of *Genoa*, and the Frontiers of *Piedmont*: We may add to this, providing a suitable Train of Artillery, Magazines of all Sorts, and the Forage necessary for 3 Months. These are Things that cannot be got together on a sudden, especially in a Country already eaten up by being so long the Seat of War. On the contrary, it plainly appears, that there was no Time lost; for by that Time General *Brown* arrived, had reviewed and made a proper Disposition of his Army, every Thing was ready, and the Fleet that

* The French have sent but a Ship or two to the Banks this Year, and even these have been obliged to return with Mud-Fish only for their own Consumption, for want of a Place on Shore for the drying and curing their Fish.

was to attend him appeared upon the Coast; upon which Bridges were thrown over the *Var*, and not a Moment lost in passing it with the whole Army. (See p. 618.)

It has been thrown out by some of the *Dutch* Politicians, that it was a very strange Error in Politicks to give the Enemy two Months Notice of this Expedition, and to be continually boasting of an Intention to invade *Provence* so long before it was possible to put it in Execution. But these People ought to have considered, that as there was no invading *Provence* till such Time as the requisite Preparations were made, so from their Nature it was a Thing absolutely impossible to conceal these Preparations, and consequently the Design for which they were made. Now in all Cases where Secrecy is impracticable, it is a Point of military Policy to affect Openness, and industriously to publish what there are no Means of concealing. The Reason plainly is, because this spreads Terror and Confusion among the Enemy; and it is apparent, that in the present Case it led the *Spaniards* to separate from the *French*, to provide for their own Security, which was a considerable Advantage.

The Passage of the *Var*, in the Manner in which it was made, must give peculiar Satisfaction to every *British* Subject, as it was greatly facilitated by the Assistance given to General *Brown*, by Vice-Admiral *Medley*, to whom the loudest Praises were given by that excellent Officer. (See p. 618.) This is the second Time, within the Compass of our Memories, that *France* has been invaded on this Side, and the second Time also, that the *French* Fortifications have been rendered useless by the Conduct of an *English* Admiral, and the Courage and Activity of *English* Seamen; so that the *French* have the Mortification, wherever they are hurt, to distinguish the *British* Spirit in giving the Blow. They have felt it in all former Wars, and they have felt it in this, at *Dettingen*, *Fontenoy*, and here, at the Passage of the *Var*. Nay, the Descent upon *Bretagne*, how little soever it may have answered Expectation in other Respects, was vexatious enough to *France*; (see p. 580.) for besides the Mortification of seeing her Coasts insulted, and a Man of War burnt in her own Harbour, it put it out of her Power to make any Use of the small Advantage she had gained in the Battle of *Liège*, and obliged her, however unwilling, to weaken her Army in *Flanders*, to cover her own Dominions. These are Circumstances very remarkable in themselves, and which deserve to be attended to here, as they will be ever remembered in *France*, to which no Enemy is more formidable, or more terrible, than *Great Britain*.

The first important Step is now over, and the Army of the Allies have gained firm Footing in the Enemy's Country, not only before Marshal *Belleisle* had Time to assemble an Army capable of looking them in the Face, but even before he had reached the Remains of those Troops, that his Predecessor *Maillebois* had brought out of *Italy*. We have therefore all the Reason in the World to believe, that the *French* will not be able to make any considerable Stand, or to get together an Army capable of keeping the Field, before the Allies not only make a large Progress into the Country, but are likewise supported by considerable Reinforcements, which are desiling for that Purpose from the State of *Genoa*, and which, when they join the Army, will render it much superior to the *French*, notwithstanding the several Bodies of half compleat Battalions, which are marching from different Quarters to the Assistance of Marshal *Belleisle*.

We may therefore, upon very rational and good Grounds, expect to see the Seat of War effectually transferred from the Dominions of our Allies in *Italy*, into the Territories of the common Enemy; and, with great Probability, hope to see the Walls of *Toulon* battered by Part of that very Train of Artillery, with which the *French* and *Spaniards* hope to reduce the Citadel of *Milan*. It is impossible that this Expedition should not be attended with the most fatal Consequences to the *French* Affairs, or, which is the same Thing, with Circumstances the most favourable to the common Cause, and which cannot fail of making them sensible to how little Purpose they have for so many Years embroiled *Europe*, and endeavoured to extend their own Power at the Expence of Neighbours, who, when thus provoked, want not Strength sufficient to take a severe Revenge for the Wrongs they have endured. At the same Time that the War rages in the South of *France*, and demands so much of the Attention of the Ministry at *Versailles*, it must necessarily frustrate all their Schemes for raising Money, and all the Projects they had formed for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign. We know what an Effect the Appearance of an *English* Fleet before *Port l'Orient* had very lately upon their Credit and Affairs, and into what Confusion they were both by that Accident thrown, (see p. 509 D.) and from thence we may form to ourselves an Idea of the much greater Consternation they must be in upon the Approach of the Army of the Allies, and their penetrating into the Bowels of that Part of their Country, where the most valuable Branches of their Commerce are carried on, and which must not only be necessarily put to a Stand at the present, but,

but, as we may easily comprehend, must be a long Time before they can be again put into Order, and this too with very great Loss. The Haughtiness and Pride of France in Time of Prosperity, and when her Arms meet with some Success, are not greater or more violent, than her Terror and Dejection of Spirit are conspicuous upon any considerable Reverse of Fortune, as was sufficiently evident to the whole World in the last general War, and we have now good Grounds to expect will be shortly made as apparent by this. For it cannot be supposed, that while so much is doing on one Side, we shall be totally inactive on the other; or that while we listen with Pleasure to the Progress of the victorious Army in *Provence*, we shall neglect the Improvement of the favourable Opportunity this gives us of recovering our Losses in the *Low-Countries*, and, perhaps, of entering *France* thro' *Lorraine*, instead of suffering her Troops to invest *Luxembourg*.

Westminster Journal, Nov. 29. N^o 261.

Some Observations on C—TS M—L.

THAT our C—ts M—l are under undue Influence, is manifest from the following Considerations. All the World knows, that during *Wal-le's* corrupt Administration, the Honour of the *British* Flag, with the Trade and Navigation of *Great Britain*, were scandalously barter'd and sold for *Spanish* and *French* Gold; in Consequence of which treasonable Scheme it is likewise notorious, that the War with *Spain* was entered into against the Inclinations of the Ministry, until it was over-ruled and carried against them by the Voice of the People. That the present War was undertaken against the Consent of the Ministry, the Nation hath fatally experienced, by the continued ill Success of her Arms since the Commencement of it, occasioned by being constantly clog'd with visible Delays, sham Expeditions, and the worst concerted Measures possible.

Now as all Off—rs, both by Sea and Land, are commissioned, stationed, and instructed how to act, by Min—l Interest, this necessarily determines them to pursue the Schemes and Measures approved by the M—y; and if any Mismanagement happens in the Execution thereof, to endeavour all they can to evade all Enquiry into the same, both to secure themselves and the Min—y from Impeachment. So that this may serve as one Reason, but not the only one, to account for the extraordinary pacifick Disposition of our Sea Off—rs during this War, as they only study to re-

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commend themselves by imitating their Patrons. From whence, I think, the Conclusion is plain; That as all Off—rs, both by Sea and Land, are for the most Part Creatures raised by Min—l and P—l—ry Interest, and not by Merit, they become under an undue Influence on that Account, of acting partially and unjustly, both as Mil—ry Off—rs, and as J—ges in C—rts M—l.

Moreover, the Persons who compose C—rts M—l, being to try and give Judgment upon the Conduct of others of the same Profession with themselves, and considering that this may probably very soon be their own Case (of which there wants not daily Instances) this necessarily lays them under a manifest Bias to j—ge partially and unjustly. From which Considerations it necessarily follows, that as all C—rts M—l are evidently under Influence, they can never answer the Ends of administering Justice impartially.

I take it therefore for granted, as a Truth founded on universal Reason, that in all free Governments, the End of instituting C—rts M—l, and the Power delegated to them, was originally understood to extend only to Crimes of an inferior Nature; such as relate to the Duty, Discipline, and Oeconomy of the private Men, and other such petty Offences as do not immediately affect the Nation with any ill Consequences: But it would be a Contradiction to Common Sense, and incompatible with the Wisdom, Policy, and End of all well-constituted Government, to suppose, that such Instances of Male-Practice or Misconduct, which affect they very Vitals, and sap the Foundations of the Constitution, such as an Ad—l's, a G—l's, or a C—n's neglecting or betraying his Country's Service, or misbehaving in the Day of Battle; that such National Crimes should be tried and adjudged, and that too in the *dernier Recort*, by such a low, mean, contemptible C—rt, compos'd of Persons visibly partial and bias'd, and whom there are very strong Reasons to believe guilty of the same or worse Crimes themselves: I say, it would be downright Madness to suppose such an Imperfection in the original Frame and Constitution of any free Government, instituted for the Good of the Governed, as well as the Governors.

From what hath been said it is demonstrable, that the Power now assumed by C—rts M—l for trying and giving Judgment of National Crimes and Offences, is wholly inconsistent with the Frame of the *British* Constitution, and is therefore an Innovation, and Usurpation upon the Liberties of the People, and as such calls aloud for immediate Redress, and most severe Resentment of the Legislature.

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But

But here it will be said, Where shall we find proper Judges for determining such Cases, complicated with so many Punctilio's relating to Military Discipline, Signals, Orders, Terms, &c. used in Sea Engagements? To all which I briefly reply, That there is nothing more required than only *Honesty and Common Sense*, which, well applied, never once fail to extricate and distinguish Truth from Falshood, as well in those as in all other Cases, how complicated and disguised so ever. For which Reason the Method lately proposed in your Journal, is right, and agreeable with the original *British Constitution*, of having all Persons guilty of *National Crimes*, whether they be M—rs of St—te, Ad—ls, G—ls, Sea or Land C—ns, tried at the common Courts of Justice in *Westminster-Hall*, or at the *Old Bailey*, by the Civil Judges, and a select chosen Jury, consisting of Country Gentlemen only; by examining Witnesses *viva voce*, as is practised in other Cases.

That the Jury should consist only of Civil Gentlemen, and not one Half Civil, and the other Half Military, is, I think, a plain Consequence from what hath been already observed; it being a Qualification absolutely necessary to every Jurymen, as well as every Judge, to be divested of all visible Bias, in the Cause they are to try; upon which Maxim is grounded that most reasonable Custom and Privilege, which every Person accused hath, of challenging and setting aside such Persons of the Jury as he thinks any how prejudiced against him. And in all such Trials, either of Sea or Land Off—rs, it will be necessary, that proper Persons of each Profession be appointed to attend the Court, only to explain, if necessary, any Points or Terms that may arise in the Course of the Examination, relating to Military Discipline, &c. but to have no Part nor Vote in giving Judgment upon the Affair.

Westminster Journal, Dec. 6. N^o 262.

If the Interest of the Nation in its publick Capacity, the Interest of the Creditors of the Nation, and the Interest of the Individuals of the Nation, are all promoted by open Subscriptions, it must appear very strange, that the Interest of a few Persons, who have been acting against all Three, should be preferred.

Sir JOHN BARNARD, in his *Notions relating to Publick Credit*, printed at the End of his *Defence of certain Proposals*, &c.

A Great Part of the *Business of Parliament*, and indeed the Whole that is

emphatically called so by some People, is the finding of Supplies for the current Service of the Year. In Time of War this is more peculiarly an Object of chief Regard, and above all when War is in such a State as at present, unsuccessful to us at least in one Quarter, yet still requisite, by what can be found, to bring a powerful Enemy to Reason, and procure to ourselves a Peace that may be safe and lasting. We ought not to leave out of the Consideration, the Affronts and Insults we have received within our own Kingdom, and the Obligation we are under, in Justice to the Honour of our national Character, not to put them up without Retaliation. This occasions a Demand not only for 'such Supplies as shall be requisite for our own Security, but also for carrying on such Measures as it shall be necessary for *Great Britain* to pursue in this important Conjunction.'—A Sufficiency, if possible, to make the War successful in *France* itself, on the Side both of *Flanders* and *Italy*.

C That the Expence of this will be very great, when at the same Time a large Deficiency of the Civil List is to be made good, we cannot doubt: We cannot, indeed, expect it should be otherwise, if all these Purposes are effectually answered; and if they are not, if we are only still combating against unequal Force, for want of a small Addition to a Sum already very large, we had better not attempt another Campaign, but even accept of such Terms as the great Majesty of the *French King* shall think proper to grant us by his Minister at *Breda*.

I am not for harping continually on a String that will no longer produce any Music. Our System, whether conducted by Men of Genius and Spirit, or left to languish in the Hands of those who are destitute of either, must still, I see, embrace a great Number of Alliances, and engage us in every Seat of the War where any of our Allies may be affected.—Since it is so, we little People cannot help it: But still we may preserve our private Opinion, which, we have the Pleasure to know, is also the Opinion of much the greatest Part of the good People of this Kingdom.

F I must own, indeed, there is one Objection, which neither I nor any other plain Briton could foresee, which has gradually been fortifying itself against our Hopes in a Naval War, conducted only by our Sailors, and such a Number of Land-Men or Marines as would suffice to annoy the Enemy by frequent Descents, or to seize any Fort or Settlement in *America*, that might distress their Trade and Navigation.—Our Sea and Marine C—ns have shewn us, that no such Thing is now to be done, whatever might have been in the Days of our Fathers;

others; nay, that we have not at present Strength sufficient to convoy our Merchantmen, if but a Ship or two of the Enemy do but appear to terrify our brave C—ns.

Well then! so much for our long boasted, and at this Time numerous *Fleet*, till some hot-headed Tar shall again do something to bring it into fresh Repute. If this be not quickly done, we are very certain it will not be his Majesty's Fault, who assures us, in his most gracious Speech, that 'it shall be his particular Care to exert our Strength at Sea, in the most effectual Manner, for the Defence of his Kingdoms and Possessions, the Protection of the Trade of his Subjects, and the Annoyance of our Enemies.'—If Commanders to do all this can be found, methinks, they need not a more encouraging Declaration to animate their Courage.

But the Supplies, whether to be expended by Land or Sea, are what I have at this Time immediately in View. We know they must be great; and the Question therefore is, How may they be raised with the greatest Frugality?—This was the Point argued last Year by that worthy Magistrate and Senator, that Ornament of the City of *London*, from whom I have taken my Motto. He did not attempt to distress the M—s by opposing their Demands in the general; but, like an honest Patriot, shewed the extravagant Absurdity of their own Scheme for satisfying those Demands, and offered them two or three which were demonstrably better for the End proposed, would have been infinitely more satisfactory to the Publick, and must have saved the Nation, then in great Want of Money, above half a Million Sterling. Tho' they were not at that Time attended to, ought such Proposals as these ever to be forgotten? Ought they not constantly to be urged, whenever the Supplies are before the H—se, till they have at least the Honour of a fair Trial, which, if successful, would give them an eternal Preference, on all Occasions, to Jobs and Bargains, which are demonstrated to be a double Injury to the Publick? To obtain such a Trial, in the present S—n, was, doubtless, the Author's View in republishing and defending his Proposals, after the Supplies for the last Year were over; and if I can in the least contribute to promote that View, by making his Arguments more generally read, or better considered, before the *Contractors have spoken Hands* to balk the Publick of another Half Million next Year, when Money, perhaps, may be even more wanted than it was the last, I shall think I have done some little Service to my Country.

Those who have a Mind to see the Reasons in Support of each Particular, should

consult the Pamphlet; from which I shall give only the following general Propositions, without copying the Words, or, perhaps, always keeping strictly to the exact Force of the Thoughts, viz.

"When Money is to be raised by the Government, it ought to be done in the Way most easy and most agreeable to the People in general.

This cannot be by an exclusive Contract between the M—r and a few *Jobbers*, wherein the latter assume the Name of the *Monied Men*, tho' they venture scarce any Thing upon their own Bottom.

These *Monied Men*, as they affect to call themselves, have often no Property in the Lands, nor Concern in the Trade of *Great Britain*; pay nothing to the Expence of any Government, nor have any other Interest in the Fate of the present, than what results from the Continuance of these Money Contracts.

The M—rs who deal with these *Monied Men*, there is good Reason to think, go Snacks with them in Profits of the Contracts; which is the Reason they prefer this Manner of Dealing to one that is more open.

In the last Contract for 3 Millions, the visible Profits amounted to 675,000*l.* besides the Advantages made in retailing by the original Engrossers, which must amount to another very large Sum.

And this is Money really lost to the Publick, and as much a Burthen to them, as if this 675,000*l.* extraordinary, and all the Advantages made by private Retailing, were so much the more added to the real Expences of the Year for the Uses of the Government.

But an open Subscription, either by Way of Lottery or Annuities, for any Sum of Money wanted by the Government, would answer the Ends of the Publick as well, and of Individuals who had Money to lend, much better than exclusive Contracts: For it would save to the Nation all that was paid extraordinary to the Contractors in the original Bargain, and to Individuals all that those Contractors make them pay above the original Price for small Portions of their Purchase.

And there would be no Fear of a Subscription's filling in this Way, as well as in that which has been lately practised: For the contracting Engrossers have such Times allotted them for different Payments of the whole Sum to the Government, that by the Disposal of Parts to Individuals they usually make up the Money for each Payment before it is due, and sometimes with a great deal of Advantage in their own Pockets.

Whereas, if every Purchaser, who bought

no more than he intended to keep, or run the Hazard of Himself, was to buy of the Government originally, and pay his Money into the Exchequer directly, at the Time limited, there would be nothing to pay for the Intervention of these Middle-Men the Jobbers; each Man would have the Portion he could afford to buy at the original Price set by Law, and the Chance himself of the whole Advantage it might afterwards produce.

This would entirely ruin the Trade of Stock-jobbing, and take it out of the Power of any small Set of Men to raise or fall the Value of Publick Credit on any Emergency, the great Detriment of which we have lately seen: For as few Men would have more Stock by them than they designed originally to keep, or have laid out more Money than they could spare from their Business, or the Produce of their Estates, the Stock brought to Market on any single Occasion could not be so great as to cause much Alteration in the Price of it.

And it is to be observed, that at a Time when the Government wants Money the most, which is in Time of War, it is the Misfortune of private Persons that they have most to lend: For as Trade and Commerce are then always at a lower Ebb than in Times of Peace, much of the Money, which in peaceful Times is employ'd in these, the Owners are now willing to part with at some Advantage, rather than keep it by them as a dead Stock.

As to the Practicability of raising so much Money as three Millions by Lottery only, if the Adventurers were all thus to buy at prime Value; it is demonstrated by what was done in 1711 and 1712, which were the two last of Queen Anne's long and expensive War. Engrossing was not then in Vogue, and the great Companies were against the Ministry; and yet, by the voluntary Subscriptions of the People, in the first of these Years was raised by Lotteries 3,400,000*l.* and in the last 3,600,000*l.*

It is also exceeding probable, that by allowing only 11 for 10, or 3,300,000*l.* in 4*per Cent.* Annuities, to raise 3,000,000*l.* of ready Money by Lottery for the Government, the 300,000*l.* might be so disposed, as, added to the intrinsic Value of a certain Number of Tickets, to make Prizes enough for Encouragement to fill the whole Lottery, and yet every Blank to retain the original Value of the Ticket, which should be 10*l.*—All these Matters, and abundance more, are clearly deducible from the Piece referred to.

Now, who that reflects hereon must not think it very strange, if the Interest of a few Persons, who have been acting against the Interest of the Nation in its publick

Capacity, the Interest of the Creditors of the Nation, and the Interest of the Individuals of the Nation, should be again preferred to them all there? Surely it will not be so, if in some Men there be left either Justice, Humanity, or even Shame!

What Advantages the Engrossers have made in the present Lottery, especially since the Drawing begun, is too notorious not to be brought in as a fresh Argument against all Engrossing. The Prizes coming up slack for only a Day or two, encouraged them to exact 15*l.* for a Ticket worth only 10*l.* which made the moderate Profit of no more than 50*per Cent.* If all who had Tickets then left had been reduced to stand the Chance of them themselves, how justly would they have been used? But People are mad, and will be Gaming at any Disadvantage: It should be the Care of their Rulers, therefore, to make them play upon as equitable Terms as possible, which can be done no other Way but by giving them an equal Chance for their Money.

Should the M——y give away another 675,000*l.* in order to raise Three Millions for next Year, when so much Oeconomy is talk'd of as necessary in small Articles, when it is demonstrated that so many Disadvantages arise to the People, from this Manner of Dealing, and that the same Money may be had with as much Punctuality, more Honour to those who dispense it, and infinitely more Justice and Satisfaction to the People who are to furnish it, what must afterwards be the Reflections of the whole Nation? Such, I am satisfied, that no honest Man, no Friend to his Country, would be the Object of, even for a large Share in the Dividends of Profit.

Let us consider what 675,000*l.* will do. It abundantly more than paid the Subsidies of the Empress Queen and the King of Sardinia for every Year but the present, and in the present comes but little short of it. It will maintain 67,300 Men, at the Rate of 10*l.* *per Man per Annum*, which, I think, is pretty near the Proportion of some of our German and other Subsidies. What might an Addition of Half this Number have done last Year in Flanders, where the Enemy was most successful? And shall the Pay of these be thrown away upon Jewish Brokers, or Breking M——rs, when the Want of them is manifestly the Cause of protracting the War? Let not even the Suspicion of it rest upon our R——rs! Let, for the future, the Money wanted be raised on the lowest Terms possible, with an equal Liberty to all Persons to be Purchasers.

Soon after the Publication of the above Paper, a Proposal was made by the Government

ernment for raising the Supply, as follows.

That a Subscription shall be taken in for Four Millions of transferrable Annuities, at 4 per Cent.

That each Subscriber shall have 10*l.* additional Capital for every 100*l.* paid in.

The Interest of the Whole to commence from Michaelmas 1747.

There will be fixed Times for Payment of the Subscription Money; but if any Subscriber pay in his whole Money, or Part thereof, as he thinks fit, to be allowed at the Rate of 5 per Cent. per Ann. from the Time of actual Payment to Michaelmas 1747.

Every Subscriber to make a Deposit of 10*l.* per Cent. when the Lists are sent to the Bank.

And on Friday, the 12th, when the Subscription was open'd, the same was fill'd up with such Expedition, that before the Books had been open 4 Hours, six Millions of Money was subscribed for, which was two more than was intended. This gave Occasion to the following Remarks, in the *London Courant* of the 16th.

THERE are few Things that could happen more for the Advantage of the Publick, and consequently more capable of creating private Satisfaction to every Man, who has a sincere Regard for the Welfare of his Country, than the Readiness with which the Money has been supplied, necessary to be raised for the Service of the current Year. The doing this almost as soon as it was proposed, will not fail of raising our Reputation abroad, and the Terms upon which this Subscription has been taken, are such as will naturally diffuse Content at home. The Enemies of *Great Britain* will see with Concern, that our Credit is perfectly sound, in Spite of all their Endeavours to wound it; and the Friends of the Constitution may from this Experiment be convinced, that it is still in full Vigour, and that whenever we are content to recur to its Force, it will not fail of performing what we expect from it.

We may conclude, from the Chearfulness and Alacrity which Men of Fortune expressed in closing with the Proposal for raising the Supplies as soon as they were made, that, notwithstanding the Notions that many People entertained last Year, what was then insisted on would certainly have taken Effect, so that the Publick might have saved that extraordinary Expence, which has been the Topick of so much Conversation, from the very Time that it was resolved the Nation should bear it. I know this will be looked on as very bad Reasoning, because it will be said, that Seasons are very different, and that it would

be less difficult to raise ten Millions now, than it would have been to have raised three then, and that, therefore, it shews a Man to be a very incompetent Judge of this Matter, when he so much as attempts to compare them.

But, I was aware of this, before I made the Comparison, and I shall only desire these Peoples Patience a little, while I assign the Reasons, why I differ from them in Opinion, and shall then leave it to the Publick to judge, as, indeed, they are the only proper Judges, who are in the Right; they that affirm this Comparison may, and ought to be made, or those who assert the direct contrary, and who labour to persuade the World, that the Facility with which the last Proposition has been carried into Execution, is no Argument at all that a former Proposition (much more to the Advantage of the Nation than that which was accepted) might have been carried into Execution, perhaps with equal Facility, at the Time it was made last Year.

IN the first Place, I must take the Liberty of observing, that at the Time the two Schemes were offered last Year, there was either some Danger in serving the Publick, or none. If there was any Risque run, as one would think there must have been, by the extraordinary Premium that was given, then nothing could be more natural than for the Friends to the Government, or such as were already deeply interested in the Funds, to be desirous of giving all the Assistance in their Power, because, whatever Danger there might be, it extended itself not only to the Sum then subscribed, but to the whole National Debt, and therefore it was incumbent on those who were concerned for the latter, to shew their Concern, by contributing to the former on the easiest Terms possible. This Conduct was agreeable to good Sense, was dictated by their Interests, and must have been followed by such as suffered themselves to be influenced by the properest Motives, and were resolved to shew themselves in that Instance, good Subjects, good Patriots, and Men of Prudence. Taking the Thing therefore in this Light, and considering how far the Monied Interest was at that Time concerned to support the Government, and keep up Publick Credit, there was just Room to expect, that even in that critical Conjuncture, they would readily and chearfully have contributed to the Relief of the Nation upon fair and reasonable Terms.

If there was no real Danger, and People either pretended to fear, or artfully heightened their Apprehensions, in order to obtain better Terms and larger Interest for their Money, then, surely, there could be no Reason,

Reason, when a Person equally well versed in Men and Things, affirmed, that there were enough unaffected, either by this Panic, or by a Spirit of Avarice, to supply what was then wanted, upon lower and easier Terms, not to have made the Trial; more especially as it might have been made both speedily and safely at the Time it was first proposed. These Arguments, impartially considered, will sufficiently demonstrate, that how unlike soever this Season, or that might be, yet there is nothing ridiculous or absurd in comparing them, nor any Thing strange in the Assertion, that from what has been done this Year, we may satisfy ourselves as to what might have been done last Year.

There have been, and very probably will be always, two Sorts of Men among those who compose the Monied Interest in this Kingdom. The one, such as have nothing in View but the immediate raising of their Fortunes, the getting as much as they can, and as fast as they can; who will therefore strive to get in upon high Terms, and then to get out again upon the best Terms they can, in order to have their Money ready on the next Opportunity. The other, more perhaps in Number, having some ready Money, and a large settled Fortune either in Lands or in the Funds, who considering, that if they distress the Government in order to obtain high Interest, they must also distress themselves, and that one Part of their Property must be taxed in order to raise the Interest and Premium paid on the other, will rather chuse to take a fairer, and at the same Time as proper a Method, and by lending upon equal and honourable Terms upon new Funds, maintain the Security and the Credit of the old ones, that their whole Property may be equally safe, and the Nation and themselves thrive together.

It is no less obvious, that while there are these two Sorts of People, and while the Government have it in their Power to deal with which of them they please, they ought always to chuse the latter rather than the former, for the very same Reason that in private Life Men had rather borrow of an Acquaintance, or of any honest Gentleman that they hear has Money by him, than put their Writings into the Hands of a Scrivener to be hawked about, and Money at length procured for them from those, who make no Scruple of declaring, that they mean to raise their Fortunes at the Expence of the Neccessitous.

The following Extracts from the SPEECH of Mr. V. H———, lately published under the Title of, *The Sentiments of a Dutch Patriot*, contain a very clear Representation

of the present State of Things, with respect to Holland and France, and the Interest of the former with regard to the present War.

AT the same Time that you see how desperate your Disease has grown, by your not apprehending, or not attending to your Danger, you see the only possible Remedy; see it within your Reach, and, as far as human Wisdom can discern, see that it will be still effectual. When France began the present War, she was indeed terrible. She broke into Germany with numerous Armies, and she had charmed the Germans themselves into assisting towards their own Destruction. But all this drained her, both of Blood and Treasure; and she was so sensible of her Loss, as gladly to repass the Rhine. In Italy her Lot has been the very same; fatal Battles, and fruitless Sieges, have brought her Forces low in Reputation, as well as Numbers. Here, in the Low Countries, Fontenoy was a Victory that cost more than it was worth: Liege, too, cost very dear, and was worth nothing. Suffer yourselves therefore coolly to consider the Thing, and you will plainly see, that tho' it is a Giant you are going to engage, yet it is a Giant that has run his Race, run himself out of Wind, and has much ado to stand upon his Legs. The Picture may be coarse, but it is like.

When this unhappy War first began, the good old STAIR, who remembered the Maxims in Use when Fighting was in Fashion with us, always insisted, that France could not maintain herself at once on the Rhine, and in the Low-Countries. Experience has shewn this to be very true; but if she could not do this in her full Strength, how shall she do much more when her Strength is so much less? The present Invasion of Provence demands Half her Force; and, at the same Time, deprives her of a great Part of her Resources. If we form a good Army in our own Territories, and the Allies enter Lorraine with an Army of 100,000 Men, (which, if we are frugal enough not to stint our Subsidies, may be done,) the Low-Countries are recovered. It may be without a Siege; to be sure without a Battle. An open Country is very soon won; and the French may speedily learn, that, in destroying our Barrier, they ruined their own. This once performed, I will not say we may treat of Peace, à la Belleisle, on the Ramparts of Paris; but we may prescribe to her just Terms, when entering her Territories on each Side with superior Forces.

This is not the fine-spun Scheme of a professed Statesman, but the plain Sense of an honest Patriot. I am not an inveterate Enemy of France, a Creature of the Court of Vienna, or an Instrument of that

of London, but a downright Dutchman, concerned for the Safety, and zealous for the Freedom, Welfare, and Glory of my Country. I propose to you nothing that is dark, dangerous, or impracticable; but what is dictated by your own Interests, and requisite in your present Circumstances. You have now no other Choice to make; you have no more Time to lose. The Whole is before you, and all is in your own Power. You have shewn sufficiently, how much you are afraid of being made a Province of France; and therefore we have a Right to expect you should be ready to do whatever appears necessary to prevent it. If these are your Sentiments, this is your Road, this is your Time; and you will no longer hesitate about what must be done to prevent your being undone. You seem to be affected with what I have said, and this encourages me to go on.

First, then, mind but one Thing at once. Lay aside Negotiating, which, you find, does nothing; and prepare for the sole Thing that will do; a vigorous, and, which is of no less Consequence, an early Campaign. Instead of equipping new Plenipotentiaries for Versailles, let them repair to the Courts of the Empire: You will find them willing enough to spare you Troops; and, in the mean Time, you may recruit and augment your own. If your Generals ask 40, give them 50,000; you will save Money, and spare Bloodshed, by saving a Campaign; and, besides, your Example will be a Law to your Allies. Is the Money wanting? Raising Troops will raise that: Let a Subscription be made on the Back of your Declaration of War, and it will be full in three Days. Have you any Doubts about your Allies? This is the surest Way to remove them. Take this Step, and they will take any Step you please. Are you apprehensive of French Resentment? This will set you at Ease. Be you but once just to yourselves, and France will resume her Respect. Do you arm, and she will very soon treat.

But do nothing by Halves. Resolve what will content you, and stick to that. Be sure, that as soon as you show yourselves in earnest, a thousand Arts will be tried to take you off. If these make any Impression, all is lost. I do not absolutely say, you should refuse all Terms; but this I say, that you should fix them with your Allies, and listen to nothing till they are granted. You may then treat if you will. But if you should avoid it till something material is done, it would be still better. All Negotiations retard Business. Time to France is all; Give her that, she will recover her Strength; or at least, she will find some Way to cover her Weakness.

Before she can do this, is the Juncture of Success. Let the Courier from Lorrain meet the Courier from Provence at Paris: Nor would it be amiss, if you furnished Matter at the same Instant for an Express from Brussels. We have had a vast deal of bad News by one Post here at the Hague; let us see if our Neighbours can bear it better; for sure we may justly say, by this Time it is their Turn. We have been disturbed, let them be disturbed too.

It is evident from the last Campaign, that France is not invulnerable, but that in some Parts she must be hurt. Let us exert ourselves this Campaign, and she shall be satisfied she is not invincible, or her Propositions always unintelligible. If we do but deal roundly with her, she will, in Return, deal plainly with us. Our Field-Marshal will, I dare say, prove our best Plenipotentiaries; and the Drums and Trumpets in our Army, be the first Musick that proclaims Peace.

I have taken up much of your Time—but, I hope, to some Effect. The Eyes of Europe are upon us: Our Allies are at a Stand, till we take some Step: Our People eager to see the Credit of the Republick revived, and her Troops at Liberty. Take then at once a Resolution worthy of your Ancestors, your present Circumstances, the Confidence reposed in you by your People and Allies, your own Fame, and the Approbation of Posterity. Take it, and be confident the Success will be answerable to the Cause: For remember, it is an Appeal to God; and that the God of Justice is also the God of Battle.

The following was printed in the London Gazette, and other Papers; and is another Instance of the Superiority of the Civil Power to the Military. (See p. 576, 577.)

B E N N, MAYOR,
LONDON. At a Court of Aldermen holden on Tuesday the 9th Day of December, in the 20th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

THIS Court being informed by Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of this City, that Thomas Imrie, Thomas Phillips, and Michael Shewell, who have been some Time under Prosecution for riotously assembling themselves, with above 20 other Persons, before his Dwelling House *, forcibly entering therein, and obstructing him in the Execution of his Office, as one of the Magistrates of this City, were attending to make their Submission for their Offence; but as he look'd upon that Insult to be an Indignity offer'd

* They were endeavouring to impress a Man, who took Shelter there.

to the whole Magistracy of this City, more than to his own Person, he could not accept of any Satisfaction without the Concurrence of this Court; the said *Thomas Imrie*, *Thomas Phillips*, and *Michael Sherwell*, were therefore ordered to be called in, and they having at the Bar presented the following Submission, which was read, the Court was pleased to receive the same, and to order it to be printed in the *London Gazette*, and some other of the publick Papers.

‘ We *Thomas Imrie*, late Lieutenant of his Majesty’s Ship the *Argyll*, *Thomas Phillips* Midshipman, and *Michael Sherwell*, Foremast-Man of his Majesty’s Ship the *Dorsetshire*, do beg Leave, in this publick Manner, to assure the Magistracy of the City of *London*, that we are most sincerely sorry for having incurr’d their Displeasure by insulting Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom*, one of their worthy Members, in the Execution of his Office. We shall ever preserve for them all the Respect and Honour, which we are sensible is most justly due to them. We acknowledge our Fault, and, in the most humble Manner, ask Pardon of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and the Worshipful the Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, in general, and of Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom* in particular. And we do sincerely promise not to offend in the like Manner for the future. As Witnesses our Hands this 9th Day of *December*, 1746.’

Witness *J. FORD*.

Thomas Imrie,
Thomas Phillips,
Michael Sherwell.

The following is an exact State of the ENGLISH and FRENCH FLEETS, while the latter were at *Chiboctou*.

English Ships at Cape Breton.		French Ships at Chiboctou.	
	Guns		Guns
A Pembroke	60	Northumberland	66
Kingston	60	Trident	66
Canterbury	60	Boree	64
Norwich	50	Leopard	62
Hampshire	50	Parfaite (burnt)	54
Dover	40	Diamant	54
Kinsale	40	Tyger	54
Rye	24	Prince of Orange	36
B Aldborough	24	Le Misere	36
Shirley	16	Le Mercure	26
Hind	12	(Made 60 when the Parfaite was burnt)	
Hinchinbrook	12	Le Argonaute	30
		Bristol	20
C The Squadron in good Health, and might have been well Mann’d out of the Garison, or Ships and Vessels in Port.		Duke d’Anville dead; the second Admiral kill’d himself; all the Officers quarrelling; the Fleet and Forces very sickly, so as not to be able scarcely to weigh Anchor; and had buried near 3000 Men.	

The Vigilante of 64 Guns, and the Torrington of 40, were then at *Newfoundland*; the Chester of 50, at *New England*; and the Fowey of 40, at *Virginia*.

LIST of SHIPS taken on both Sides. Continued from p. 579.

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

A Vessel from the *Caraccas*, taken by the *Molly* Privateer Sloop, and carried to *Rhode Island*.

A Ship from the *Havanna*, suppos’d for *St. Augustin*, taken and carried to *South Carolina*.

The *Guds Hielp*, *Grundcall*, of *Stockholm*, with Wine and Fruit from *Malaga*, brought into *Cowes* by the *Swift* Privateer, Capt. *Sheall*.

A French Sloop of 100 Tons, with 250 Casks of Flour, seized by 8 of the *Trial* Privateer’s Men, who had escaped out of Prison at *Rochelle*, by letting themselves down the Castle-Wall with a Rope; they boarded her with their Knives only, and drove 6 Frenchmen under Deck, then cut her Cable, hoisted Sail, and put the Frenchmen on board their Boat, and brought the Vessel into *Topsham*.

A valuable French Ship, Capt. *Peter Leporte*, taken by an English Man of War, carried to *Port Mahon*.

Three French Ships bound to *Marseilles*, taken by two English Privateers in the *Levant*.

The *Magnanimous*, from *Martinico* to *Bourdeaux*, taken by the *Laurel* and *Terrible*, carried to *Plymouth*.

A French Ship of 260 Tons, laden with valuable Effects, chiefly Pieces of Eight, taken by a Ship bound for the *West-Indies*.

Several Vessels for Canada, with Ammunition, Warlike Stores, and a good Number of Men, taken by 3 American Privateers near the Banks of Newfoundland.

Three French Prizes laden with Soap, Wine, Oil, &c. taken by the Sally Brigantine Privateer, and carried into Jersey.

A French Ship with a valuable Cargo, taken by the Allen Privateer, off the Bermuda Island, carried to New-England.

A Spanish Barcolongo, from Cadiz to Ferrol, with 2000 Quintals of Lead, 800 Quintals of Gunpowder, and 4 Brass Cannon, &c. taken by the Hardwicke Privateer, Capt. Sampson.

The St. Clair, from St. Domingo, taken by his Majesty's Ship the South-Sea-Castle, carried to Lisbon.

The La Proure, Ladone, from Rochelle for Mississippi, taken by the Duke of Bedford Privateer, and carried into the Isle of May.

A Martinico Ship, taken by the Terrible Privateer, and sent into Liverpool.

Two Prizes, a Sloop and a Schooner, taken by a Privateer of Rhode Island, and sent into Providence.

A Schooner, laden with Sugar, cut out of a Harbour at the West End of Grand Terre, by the Warren Snow Privateer, and sent to Philadelphia.

A French Ship, laden with Sugar, taken by a Privateer of New-York, Capt. Clinton.

A French Prize taken by a Privateer, Capt. Bayard of New-York.

A French Snow Privateer, 150 Tons, and 12 Carriage Guns, from Martinico to Old Spain, with valuable Effects, taken by a North American Privateer.

A Ship from the Carraccas, for Martinico, with Cordage, Beef, &c. with a considerable Quantity of Money, taken by a North American Privateer.

The St. Rose, from Martinico to Nantz, taken by a Privateer.

Eight small Prizes, and a large Ship, laden with Stores and Ammunition for several Ships building in Canada, and a large Quantity of Money for the Payment of the French Forces, taken near the Banks of Newfoundland by his Majesty's Ship the Pembroke.

A French Privateer taken to the Westward of Porto Rico, by the Earl Privateer, and carried into New-York.

The Angelic, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with Coffee, Sugar, &c. taken by his Majesty's Ship the Inverness, and Portland's Prize, and sent into Plymouth.

[To be continued.]

SHIPS taken from the ENGLISH by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

THE Endeavour, Kippings, from Jamaica for Bristol, carried into St. Malo's.

The Anne, Finely, from Africa to Jamaica, carried into St. Jago de Cuba.

The Duke, Saunderfon, from London to Virginia, and the Elizabeth, Orr, from Glasgow to Virginia, both taken off the Banks of Newfoundland by two French Men of War, and the latter burnt.

The Barbary and Hannah, Capt. Caul, from the Mediterranean, carried into Brest.

The Queen of Hungary, Steel, from Montserrat for London, carried into Martinico.

The Happy Return, Coverly, from Boston to the Isle of Rattan, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Lyon, Green; the Lovely Sally, Murphy; the Myrmidon, Morang; the Dolphin Hall; the Success, Rollingstaff; the Revolution, French; the Dove, Osborne; the Dove, English; Charming Sally, Holden; Mary, Smith; Anthony, Welch; Argyll, Gotham; Elizabeth, Ramfay; Addison, Peel; Elizabeth, Adams; Exchange, Wheeler; Ranger, Mills; Expedition, Bowden; Seaflower, Bachelor; Ranger, Bloch; and the Ships of the following Commanders, viz. Donavon, Simmons, Freewen, Pearce, Wilks, Oliver, Buck, Vavasor, Hodge, Fergus, Townsend, Parmiter, Cocker, Webber, Parsons and Evans, all taken by the French, and carried into Martinico and Guardaloupe.

The Industry, Tucker, from Marblehead for London, carried into Bilbao.

The Albany Sloop of War, Colby, Express from Louisbourg to Admiral Warren at Boston, taken by the Castor, a French Man of War, and carried into Chibectou.

A large Ship, with Salt, Wine, Lemons, &c. for New England, taken by a Bilbao Privateer.

The King of Sardinia, Jackson, from Santa Cruz, taken by the Shoreham Privateer; (formerly an English Privateer) and carried into Brest.

The Providence, Lock, from Hamburg to Leith, taken and ransomed for 100l.

The Prince William, Buttler, taken near Gibraltar, by 5 Xebecs and 2 Barks.

The Industry Brigantine of Philadelphia, taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

The Pearl Privateer, taken by two French Men of War, and carried to Milo, an Island in the Archipelago.

[To be continued.]

December, 1746

By

636 Fortified Places in PROVENCE.

By the following Lists, we may judge of our Losses by Sea, with respect to the Royal Navy, in the two last general Wars, and in the present.

An Account of English Ships taken by the French during King WILLIAM's War, from 1689 to the Peace of Ryswick in 1697.

1 Ship of 70 Guns	2 Ships of 18 Guns
1 — 54	2 — 16
2 — 48	2 — 12
1 — 46	11 — 10
3 — 42	5 — 8
3 — 36	1 — 6
6 — 32	4 — 4
2 — 30	—
4 — 24	50

A LIST of British Ships taken or lost during Queen ANNE's War, from 1701 to the Peace of Utrecht in 1712.

2 Ships of 80 Guns	4 Ships of 32 Guns
4 — 70	1 — 30
2 — 60	1 — 28
3 — 50	11 — 24
1 — 48	1 — 22
2 — 40	—
1 — 36	38

A LIST of his MAJESTY's Ships, Sloops, and armed Vessels, which have been lost, taken, sunk, burnt, or destroy'd, since the Commencement of the present War with Spain and France.

Guns.	ShipsNames.	Time when taken or lost.
100	Victory —	Oct. 5, 1744. Lost
70	{ Northumberland	May 8, 1744. Taken
	{ Orford	Feb. 13, 1744. Lost
60	{ Weymouth	Feb. 15, 1744. Lost
	{ Tilbury —	Sept. 22, 1742. Burnt
	{ Colchester —	Oct. 21, 1744. Lost
	{ Gloucester	Aug. 15, 1742. Burnt or sunk
50	{ Tyger —	Jan. 12, 1742. Lost
	{ St. Alban's —	—
	{ Greenwich —	Oct. 20, 1744. Lost
44	{ Anglesea —	Mar. 29, 1745. Taken
	{ Love —	Feb. 5, 1743. Lost
	{ Bridgewater —	Sept. 18, 1743. Lost
24	{ Rye —	Nov. 27, 1744. Lost
	{ Wager —	May —, 1741. Lost
	{ Fox —	Nov. 14, 1744. Lost
	{ Drake —	Nov. 22, 1742. Lost
	{ Grampus —	Oct. —, 1742. Lost
	{ Otter —	Jan. 13, 1741. Lost
	{ Saltaish —	May —, 1742. Lost
	{ Tryal —	Oct. 4, 1741. Sunk
	{ Wolf —	Oct. 2, 1740. Lost
	{ Swallow —	Dec. 24, 1744. Lost
	{ Grampus —	Sept. 30, 1744. Lost
	{ Bonetta —	Oct. 20, 1744. Lost
	{ Mercury —	Ap. 15, 1745. Taken
	{ Mediator —	July 29, 1745. Sunk
	{ Wolf, rebuilt	Oct. 29, — Taken
	{ Fame —	Sep. —, 1745. Foun.
	{ Sapphire's Prize	Sep. —, 1745. Lost
	{ Saltaish, rebuilt	June 24, 1746. Lost

Sloops

Fl. Ships	{ Ann Gally	Feb. 12, 1743. Burnt
	{ Duke —	June 14, 1742. Burnt
	{ Mercury	Dec. 13, 1744. Lost.
Bombs	{ Thunder	Oct. 20, 1744. Lost
	{ Blast —	Oct. —, 1745. Taken
	{ Lightning	June 16, 1746. Lost
Storeship	Astrea	Jan. 16, 1743. Burnt
Hulk	Lark	Oct. 20, 1744. Lost

ABSTRACT of the foregoing LIST.

SHIPS Taken or Burnt.

1 Ship of 70 Guns	1 Ship of 44 Guns
1 — 60	—
1 — 50	4

B

SHIPS Lost.

1 Ship of 100 Guns	1 Ship of 44 Guns
1 — 70	4 — 24
1 — 60	—
4 — 50	12

Besides Sloops, Fireships, and smaller Vessels, not mentioned in the other two Lists, and therefore no Comparison can be made on that Head, because (tho' it does not appear) there is the highest Probability, that the Loss of those small Vessels in those Times, could not be inferior to the Loss in ours, the Proportion between the great Ships being duly considered.

C

Some Account of the FORTIFICATIONS in PROVENCE.

THE Fortifications in Provence, which the French call their Frontier Places, are at this Time seven in Number; viz. Sisteron, Entrevaux, Antibes, the Isle of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat, St. Tropez, Toulon and Marseille.

E

Sisteron is situate upon the Conflux of the Durance and Buech, near the Borders of Dauphiny. It was formerly thought a Place of Strength; but suffered much in the Civil Wars under Charles IX. when the Protestants arming in Defence of their Lives and Liberties, held it out a long Time against the Count de Tende, in the Year 1562. The present Works are after the ancient Manner, except in the Citadel, which hath some Modern Bastions, and a very advantageous Situation; but is capable of making little Defence against an Army with Cannon.

F

Entrevaux, distant 14 Leagues, almost East, from Sisteron, is a small Fortress on the Varo; but so high in the Mountains as to be no Impediment to the Passage of that River from the County of Nizza. The Overflowing of this rapid River having destroyed the Episcopal City of Glandèves, which stood on the other Side of it, Entrevaux, which stands on much higher Grounds

G

is now the Residence of the Bishop. It has a Castle on a very advantageous Eminence above the Town.

The Western and Northern Sides of *Antibes* towards the Land are fortified with Bastions, Curtains, and Ravelins. The Port, which lies to the East, opens between a Mole on the South, and a Fort on the North. The South of the Town is washed by the *Mediterranean*. This is the first Seaport in *France* towards *Italy*, and esteemed a Place of some Strength.

Three Leagues from *Antibes*, and about a League from the Coast, lie the Islands of *St. Marguerite* and *St. Honorat*, the first of which has three modern Forts, and the latter an old Abbey, which serves for a Castle. *Fort Royal* in *St. Marguerite*, has five Regular Bastions, which however could make no long Resistance against our Men of War. These Islands are otherwise called the *Iles des Lerins*.

St. Tropez, nine Leagues farther to the West, lies on the South of a spacious Bay, in which several *Spanish* Gallies were burnt, since the present War begun. The Walls of the Town are of no Consideration; but the Citadel, standing to the East of it on a good Elevation, is well fortified, and has usually a good Garrison.

Continuing along the Coast from *St. Tropez*, thirteen Leagues more brings us to *Toulon*, a Royal Harbour and Magazine. This Place has from Art all the Advantages that can be given it for Defence towards the Land; but Nature has left it exposed to be attack'd with Success from two neighbouring Hills. On the Sea Side it is almost impregnable. The Harbour enters from the South, and is lined for a good Way on both Sides with Forts and Batteries. At the Bottom of the Harbour lies the Town, and its two Ports, the New and the Old, enclosed, as it were, within the Works. In the New Port, to the West, lie the Men of War, and in the Old Port, more Eastward, and much less than the former, the Merchant Ships ride in Safety.

Twelve Leagues from *Toulon* we come to *Marseilles*, a City of great Antiquity, always famous for Trade and Power, and now the most considerable *French* Emporium in the *Mediterranean*. The Port for the King's Gallies enters from the West, and runs up into the Heart of the Town, which is fortified with Bastides, or short and broad Bastions. Here is a good Citadel, in which, perhaps, consists the chief Strength of the Place. It was built under *Levis XIV.* who erected here an Academy of Sciences.

please a Set of Gentlemen, whom the Author did not think to mention: I mean the Rev. Clergy, who will be deprived of a great Part of their Fees, if this new Way of disposing of dead Bodies should take Place in its full Extent. How others may take it, I know not, but must frankly declare my own Approbation of it, as far as it relates to Felons and Duellists; to whom I will also add, Self-Murderers. As to those Gentlemen who have a Mind to give away their own Bodies, I think they should also be at Liberty, if single; but a Widow's or Child's Objection will, doubtless, deserve Consideration. For my Part, I have had by me several Years, a Case that will just about fit my own Skeleton, and have sometimes thought of bequeathing Box and Furniture together to a worthy Friend of the Profession; But as I am now endeavouring to embalm my Body alive with Tar-Water, I cannot tell what will be my final Resolution.

Those Readers who are not entirely pleased with my Correspondent, will, I dare say, be amused and entertained with the Singularity of his Project, which could not be published at a more proper Time than this, when the Convicts of three or four Sessions wait the Order for their Execution.

TO THOMAS TOUCHIT, Esq;
S I R,

IT is a common Observation of Foreigners, to the Honour of the *English* Nation, that in the ordinary Trial of our Criminals, we have abolish'd all Sorts of Racks and Tortures, and every other Circumstance, that any Way tends to Cruelty. But we may as justly condemn other Nations for their Manner of Executing their Criminals, as for their Manner of Trying them. And the only Reason that can be urged in Justification of their breaking on the Wheel, and other horrible Executions, can be no more than this, That the Suffering of the Delinquent may make such a lasting Impression on the Minds of the Spectators, to deter others from committing the like Crimes. Unless this is the End proposed, I cannot see that such Executions are any Thing else than wanton Barbarity.

But admitting that this is done only in *Terrorum*, I am inclined to think, that it has quite a contrary Effect on the People. For, I believe, very few Persons were ever deterr'd from perpetrating any wicked Act, from contemplating on the Manner of the Death they were to suffer, if discovered: But that if any Thing deterr'd them, it was the Fear of Death only, abstractedly considered.

Westminster Journal, Dec. 20. N^o 264.

THE Scheme in the following Letter, I am afraid, (says Mr. Touchit) will not

If this be the Case, the Scenes of Barbarity and Torture, that are so often exhibited before the Eyes of the People, can administer to no other End, than to extirpate and extinguish the soft and tender Passions of the human Heart. For we daily see, that the simple Breathing a Vein, by Persons who have seldom or never seen it before, cannot be born without great Anxiety, and sometimes Fainting. But this Abhorrence to the Spilling of human Blood is to be extinguished by Custom; and, by that great Bane of Sense and Nature, the most bloody Scenes may be made familiar to the human Mind; So that at the last, we may be brought to behold the Breaking of Bones, and Rending of Limbs, without any Remorse. I cannot see how, upon any other Principle than this, we can account for the publick Stabbings, and private Assassinations, among some of our weak and pusillanimous Neighbours.

From a serious Consideration on the Manner of executing Criminals here and abroad, I was naturally led into the following Reflections concerning the Disposal of their Bodies, after they have justly suffered for their Crimes. What other Nations may do with the Bodies of their Criminals, when executed, I know not; but, I hope to prove, to the Satisfaction of every judicious Man, that ours are, at present, very improperly disposed of.

A Man, while living, shall be reckon'd a Nuisance to Society, and a Scandal to human Nature; yet, the Moment his Breath is out of his Body, he is of so much Worth, as to become a Subject of Contention between two very strong and opposite Parties. And if he falls into, what is generally called, bad Hands, he shall thereby become the Instrument of more Good, than, perhaps, he ever did in the Circle of his whole Life. The two contending Parties arise in this Manner. The Felon, as is generally found, has a great Abhorrence to being anatomized by the Surgeons, and therefore, in his last Moments, desires of his Friends, that he may not fall into their Hands. In Consequence of this Request, they collect the last Dregs of Christian Charity among their Acquaintance, in order to make a Purse for a Set of desperate Banditti to bring the Body off in Triumph, that those cold Remains may have a Christian Burial, that were never animated with any Christian Virtue. His Friends too, being sensibly struck with the unhappy Fate of the poor dead Father, contribute that Assistance towards his Interment, which would be much better apply'd in buying Bread for the distressed Wife and Children. The Surgeons, on the other Hand, being under great Difficulties for want of Bodies,

send out the hardy Sons of *Brick-street*, in order to dispute the Prize, and obstruct the charitable Purpose of its Friends.

By an Act of 32 *Hen. 8.* four Bodies, out of the whole Number of Criminals yearly executed, are appropriated to the Use of *Surgeons-Hall*, which Number, in that infant State of the Chirurgical Art, might be sufficient for the Purposes designed; but must certainly cease to be so at this Time, when the Number of Surgeons is so much encreased, and the Art itself arrived at so great a Degree of Perfection.

I observe (by the publick Papers) that there are at least five or six Lectures in Anatomy read every Night during the Winter Season; and I am informed, that it is absolutely necessary for every Lecturer to be furnished with, at least, one fresh Body once a Week; and that it would be much more for the Advantage of the Pupils who attend, to have two or three Bodies at the same Time under Dissection. We are sure they have not all these Bodies from *Tyburn*, and we do not know that they are allow'd any from the Hospitals: Therefore we may reasonably conclude, that by far the greatest Part must be procured by a good Understanding with those who have the Custody of the Dead.

As Things are thus circumstanced, to what a Dilemma is that ingenious young Surgeon reduced, who is ambitious of making a Figure in his Profession? He must either purchase Bodies at a greater Price than he is able to afford, or lay himself open and obnoxious to the Law, by robbing Hospitals and Church-yards.

The Difficulties to which this useful and ingenious Set of Men are reduced, naturally point out the Way for their Relief, which every one must necessarily conclude, must be by the favourable Interposition of Parliament. And as every Person, from his plain State of their Case, must be truly sensible of the Hardships they labour under, I hope soon to hear that some honest Patriot has distinguish'd himself by moving the House, that there may be a Clause added to some Bill, to be passed this present Session, to this Effect: That from henceforth, every Felon that shall be hang'd at *Tyburn*, shall be carried from thence to *Surgeon's Hall*, and there, by proper Persons, be distributed among those Gentlemen who are then reading Anatomical Lectures. And that the Governors of all the respective Hospitals in England may be empowered to appropriate as many of the Patients, who shall die in such respective Hospitals, as they shall judge sufficient, for the Service of the Surgeons who belong thereto.

It is humbly supposed, that a Clause like

this might be very easily and properly added to a Law, which we hear is to be brought into Parliament against Duelling: With this additional Direction, That the Body of every Duelist might share the same Fate; especially as they seem to point it out as their Desire, by making the first Incision themselves.

An urgent Reason for passing such a Law at this Time, is this; That as we are now engaged in a War, we have an immediate Call for a great many young Surgeons, both by Sea and Land. Most of these Surgeons are educated in the Country, and, without going thro' several Courses of Anatomy, they are utterly incapable of discharging their several Offices with Safety to the Patient, or Reputation to themselves.

To this may be added, the great Difficulties, that Gentleman is under, who (as I read in the Papers) has undertaken to introduce the Manner of Dissecting as practised at Paris; which is by providing each of his Pupils with one entire Body, and from Time to Time inspecting the Dissections himself. As I am inform'd, this Gentleman was educated under a late Great Man, and has the additional Advantage of a great deal of Skill and Industry in his Profession; I do not doubt, if assisted with Plenty of Bodies, but that he will improve his Scheme, to the Honour of the Profession, and the Benefit of the Nation in general.

In case such a Law was passed, it would in a great Measure obviate the Difficulties the Surgeons are at present subjected to; yet, considering the great Number of them, I am afraid it would be far from providing them with all the Bodies they will stand in Need of, for the ordinary Business of Lectures. If this should be the Case, I can think of no other Method for supplying this Deficiency by fair Means, than this; That every unshaken Patriot, and sound Commonwealth's-man, in this great Metropolis, out of his great Regard for the Good of Mankind in general, and the Encouragement of the ingenious Arts, will, by his last Will and Testament, give and bequeath his dead Body to some Surgeon of his Acquaintance; and in case he has no such, then to such other Surgeon who shall, upon Inspection, think it worth his while to carry it away. By this Means every Surgeon would be at Liberty to chuse as many of the best Subjects as would be sufficient for his Purpose.

I am aware, that many an honest Englishman will look upon this Proposal with Horror and Detestation, and be apt to throw down this Paper in Wrath: But I humbly intreat their Patience, while I endeavour to remove their Aversion to this Method of disposing of the Dead,

The only Reason, that I know of, for burying the Dead at all, is, that they may not be offensive to the Living. And common Sense directs, that this should be done in the most frugal and private Manner that is possible: But instead of this, we too often see such an expensive and pompous Shew, that it looks more like a Triumph than a Funeral. With this great Pomp and Solemnity we are delivered up a Prey to the Worms; and our Bones are in a few Years resolved into their primitive State of Dust. Thus the Form of our once-lov'd earthly Tabernacle is entirely destroyed, without doing any other Good than enriching the Soil of the Church-yard, and thereby bettering the Pasture of the Parson's Horse.

Whereas, by the Method I propose, all the Funeral Expence will be a clear Saving to the Executor: And it is apprehended, it will be Matter of great Consolation to every good Christian in his last Moments, to think, that after his Dissolution from this transitory Life, his dead Body shall be the Subject of many useful and instructive Lessons to the Living. This is what every wise Man must wish, and none but a superstitious one can fear.

Besides, if a Man should be ambitious of preserving his Form in the Hands of his Family; an ingenious Surgeon, for a less Sum than is laid out for an ordinary Funeral, would make a Skeleton of his Bones, which might be handed down to the latest Posterity, without being hurt by the Injuries of Time. And, as a Skeleton is the most durable, so it is the most just Form of a Man; especially if a Way could be found out to preserve the Features of the Face entire. And I am persuaded, had the Bones of any of the great Heroes of Antiquity been preserved in this Manner, Mankind would have a greater Desire to see them, than the best Form that ever was delineated upon Canvas, or hewn out of a Block of Marble.

I do not doubt but in a little Time we shall see as exact and proper Forms for the Devise of a Man's Body, as we now do of those for Bequests to Hospitals and Religious Houses. But in this, I think, we need not be so scrupulously exact; for, I believe, it will be never worth the Lawyer's while to interpret away the plain Intent of the Donor.

I solemnly declare, that this Proposal was not pen'd for any Motive of Interest, being myself no Surgeon; tho', I confess, I now and then stand in Need of their Assistance. In both which Particulars I shall be the more readily believed, as I have set down the Place of my Abode.

Temple, Nov. 19,
1746.

PUBLICUS.

The

The ADIEU to MOGGY.

Set to Musick by S. F. H. E. S.

Since *Moggy* I mun bid adieu, How can I

help despairing? Let fate its rigour still pursue, There's

nought more worth my caring: 'Twas she alone could

calm my soul, When racking thoughts did grieve

me; Her eyes my troubles could controul, And into joys deceive me.

2.

Farewel, ye brooks, no more along
 Your banks mun I be walking;
 No more you'll hear my pipe or song,
 Or pretty *Moggy's* talking:
 But I by death an end will give
 To grief, since we mun sever;
 For who can after parting live,
 Ought so be wretched ever.

*The PEASANT. After the Manner
of Mr. POPE's Ode on SOLITUDE.*

THE peasant's blest, who in his cott,
Secure from flattery and deceit,
The bread his honest labour got,

In peace can eat.

Whose family to cloath and feed,
Does each new day his hands employ,
But toils well pleas'd, th' approaching need
To satisfy.

O happy state which so contents!
Who's chearful tho' he's poor;
Who asks of heav'n what nature wants,
But asks no more.

The miser's fears ne'er rack his breast,
Each night he lays him down in peace;
No dreams of rapine break his rest,
He sleeps at ease.

Rises each morn with early dews,
Salutes with joy the welcome day;
And in the fields his toil pursues,
With spirits gay.

When nature calls for nourishment,
On some soft mossy bank he sits;
And food that's sweet'ned by content,
He thankful eats.

Nor guilt nor fear his joys dismay,
Each thought fresh comfort brings;
Thus happy all the live long day,
He works and sings.

But when the sun retracts his rays,
And evening smoaks from chimneys come;
Then thoughtless with an easy pace,
Goes whistling home.

There he his leisure hours enjoys,
Laughing at merry tale or jest,
Till sleep o'erpow'rs his weary eyes;
Then goes to rest.

Thus steal away his earthly days,
In health, content, and ease,
Till he the debt of nature pays,
And dies in peace.

Each neighb'ring peasant mourns his end,
Dropping a kind unfeigned tear;
And prays for his departed friend,
With heart sincere.

O heav'n! let me such bliss enjoy,
Crown'd with content and free from blame;
And may good deeds, whene'er I die,
Record my fame.

P——r B——ld——s. J. W.

*A PASTORAL ELEGY on the untimely and
much-lamented Death of Mr. JOHN
GORE, jun. cut off by the Small Pox,
at Twenty-one. By J. B.*

TWAS when the sun with his enliven-
ing ray [look'd gay;
Had cheer'd all nature, and the spring
The joyful birds in sweet melodious strains,
Charm'd the still air, and skim'd along the
plains;
Descending rains in gentle April showers,
Unlock'd the earth and call'd forth all her
flowers;

The joyous season filling with delight,
The nymphs and swains in various sports
unite. [grace,

Some tread the merry dance with timely
Some bend the stubborn bow, some urge
the race.

Some tune the slender pipe in melting notes,
On zephyrswings the rapturous musick floats.
Now gentle *Phyllis* joins her heavenly voice,
The swains attentive hear, the nymphs
rejoice: [youth,

She sung in *Thyrsis*' praise, his blooming
His constant love and never swerving truth;
When sudden *Strephon* on the lawn appears,
Grief in his looks, and cheeks bedropp'd
with tears.

Slowly he came, unwilling to unfold
The dismal tale that sadden'd all his soul.
Phyllis, whose mind forboding thoughts sug-
gest,

Some dire mishap to *Thyrsis* fall'n, address'd
The mournful shepherd: *Strephon* say! im-
part! [heart!

The gloomy tidings that o'erwhelm thy
Is *Thyrsis* late? or has some savage bear
Or cruel pard—Too just, alas! thy fear,
Strephon rejoin'd; then thus th' afflicted man
The melancholy narrative began.

Mourn, all ye nymphs! ye shepherds, quit
the plains!

No more let sports invite, or rural strains:
Thyrsis is gone, for ever from us fled!
The gentlest swain that skipful lambs e'er
fed. [heart

As near yon murmur'ring stream in noon-tide
Beneath that shade he sought a cool retreat,
Oppress'd with heavy slumber, clos'd his
eyes,

(Ill fated sleep! doom'd never more to rise,)
A poisonous snake within the verdure lay,
Basking his spiry folds in *Phœbus*' ray;
Too soon our hapless youth the serpent ey'd,

No sooner saw, but moving to his side,
With leer malicious views the beauteous prey
As on the mossy couch at length he lay;
A while his blooming grace the fiend admires,
With pity struck, irresolute retires;

But malice soon her wonted sway regain'd,
No longer pity mov'd, or ought of good
restrain'd; [ill'd

From barded tongue with rancorous venom
He certain death in *Thyrsis*' ear distill'd.
Streight to the deep recesses of the soul
The poisons fly, and all its powers controul.

Now fade the roses from that beauteous
face, [much grace;
The lilies droop, that bloom'd with so
No more the lustre of those eyes shall shine.

That tongue no more shall sing with voice
divine; [lyre,
No more those fingers tune the chearful
That charm'd the nymphs, and set our souls
on fire.

None better knew the fleecy care to tend,
To chase the tusked bear, the bow to bend;

In race more swift, with manly strength
no swain
Could vie with *Thyrsis* on the verdant plain.
He ceas'd. The list'ning throng with
streaming eyes (plaintive cries;
And throbbing breasts, fill heaven with
All *Thyrsis* mourn! lament his hapless fate!
In silent woe oppressive, *Phyllis* sat,
Her lovely hand, her drooping head upheld,
For vent too great, her mighty grief repell'd,
Effects internally its baneful force,
And of the vital flood obstructs the course;
Thyrsis! with latest breath she cry'd, I come!
Then sinking dy'd, involv'd in his un-
timely doom.

The CONTEST. On Miss S——'s
Picture, drawn by Mr KNAPTON.

TO paint the charms of S——'s face,
Knaption with nature vies;
She, on her lips did language place,
He plac'd it in her eyes. Z. Z.

The QUEEN of the BEES: To the same Lady.

UPON your cheek sits blooming youth;
Love revels in your eye;
To sip the honey from your mouth,
Sweet B——y! let me try.

On presenting CHLOE with my PICTURE.

MY picture I to *Chloe* gave,
The gift she smiling took;
'Tis what, she said, I wish'd to have,
And gave't a tender look.
That look, my fair, belongs to me,
Oh! give't me then, said I;
The picture cannot feel, or see
The heaven that's in your eye.
She smil'd, (I felt a secret joy,)
And in her bosom fair
The picture hid.—Were I, my *Chloe*,
A picture, to be there!
That heav'nly seat of softness, sure,
Would life and motion give;
Each charm of thine, my fair, has power
To make dead matter live. FLAVIO.

The Advantage of SCIENCE:
To the Rev. Dr. BROOKES.

HAPPY the man (like you) whose mind
Is to a lib'ral turn inclin'd;
Whom books and science most delight,
His solace both by day and night:
He ne'er of tedious time complains,
While *Horace* sweetly entertains;
Nor glooms upon a drizz'ling day,
Because at home oblig'd to stay:
His converse, *Homer*, *Milton*, join,
And charm with harmony divine:
With these intranc'd, his fancy roves,
O'er sunny plains, thro' shady groves:
His eyes meand'ring streams pursue,
And *Eden* rises to his view.
Let others cross the dang'rous main,
To *France*, to *Germany*, or *Spain*;

Or much of time, and wealth consume,
To traverse *Italy*, or *Rome*:
Yet shall the man, whose utmost roam
Ne'er saw the boist'rous ocean foam,
(The man of letters 'tis I mean,)
Far better paint the *Rhine*, or *Seine*:
In just description best he tells
Of *Paris*, *Fontainebleau*, *Versailles*;
The martial fields points out to view,
Where mighty *Marlbro's* laurels grew:
Here *Blenheim* stands, this *Danube's* flood,
Which *Churchill* dy'd with Gallick blood.
Then shews another pleasing scene,
Here runs the *Mayne*, here's *Dettingen*;
From *Brunswick*, here, the *Frenchmen* fled,
Here the young hero *William* bled:
(O! for each drop he shed that day,
Let *France* a thousand-fold repay.)

Thus rich in geographick store,
The scholar travels nations o'er;
For speed, not half so well avail
The foaming steed, the flying sail;
This hour at *Windsor*, or *Whitehall*,
The next he views th' *Escorial*;
Instant from *Thames*, to *Tagus* glides,
Nor courts the winds, nor waits the tides;
At pleasure roams o'er ancient *Rome*,
To *Tully's* *Vill*, or *Virgil's* *Tomb*;
Or *Egypt's* *Pyramid* ascends,
And thence to either *India* bends:
No solitude afflicts his brain,
While *Books*, and *Globes*, and *Maps* remain.
Endless the stores which *Science* yields,
Hesperian shades, *Elysian* fields.
Shou'd I attempt the long detail,
The sun wou'd drop, the light wou'd fail.
Here, *Muse*, conclude—let what remains,
Give rapture to thy future strains.

SYLVIVS.

Father FRANCIS's Prayer to ST. AGNES:
In Imitation of CHAUCER.

NE gey attire, ne marble hall,
Ne arched roof, ne painted wall,
Ne cook of *Fraunce*, ne dainted board
Bestrew'd with pyes of *Perrygord*,
Ne power, ne such like idle fauncies,
Sweet *Agnes*, grant to father *Francis*.

Let me ne more myself deceive,
Ne more regret the toys I leave;
The world I quit, the proud, the vain,
Corruption, and ambition's train;
But not the good (pardie) ne fair;
'Gainst them I make ne vow, ne prayer;
Be such aye welcome to my cell,
And oft, not always, with me dwell.

Then cast, sweet saint, a circle round,
And guard from fools this holy ground;
From all the foes to worth and truth,
From wanton eld, and homely youth;
The gravely dull, and pertly gay;
O banish these—and, by my say,
Right well I ween, that in this age
Mine house shall prove an hermitage.

[The Thief, &c. in our next.] THE

Monthly Chronologer.



THE Rebels, who were executed on *Kennington Common*, on the 28th past, (see p. 589.) all behav'd with much Unconcern, except *Alexander Leith. Bradshaw* seem'd undaunted, *Hamilton* smil'd several Times before he was put into the Sledge, and *Wood* call'd for a Glass of Wine, and drank the Pretender's Health. *Col. Farquharson, Tho. Watson, and James Lindsay*, were to have suffer'd with them; but the two former were repriev'd early in the Morning, and the last just as he was haltering to go into the Sledge.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.

This Morning, at four o'Clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, set out in a Post-Chaise from *St. James's* for *Harwich*, to embark there for *Holland*. He arriv'd at *Harwich* about four in the Afternoon, embark'd on board the *Fubbs Yacht*, and sailing with a fair Wind, arrived at *Helvoetsluis* the next Day, and the Day following at the *Hague*, where there were great Rejoicings on the Occasion.

TUESDAY, 2.

The eight *Manchester* Rebels were repriev'd for 6 Weeks longer. (see p. 532.)

The famous Orator *Henley* was examin'd four Hours by *Thomas Burdus, Esq;* and other Justices then sitting at the Vestry-Room in *Covent-Garden*; after which he was committed by the said Justices to the Custody of the High Constable of *Westminster*, charged on the Oaths of *George Garmon, Esq;* and others, for many Expressions deliver'd at his Oratory in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, tending to alienate his Majesty's Subjects from their Duty and Allegiance: He was two Days after deliver'd into the Custody of a Messenger, by Order of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in order to be examined by his Lordship.

Admiral *Townsend* arriv'd, about this Time, in the *Pembroke*, at *Spirhead*, from *America*, having been separated by a hard Gale of Wind from his Squadron, which afterwards arrived.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 2.

Missa, Oct. 18. On the 13th Instant came into this Port the *Fame Snow*, a *British* Privateer, commanded by *Fortunatus Wright*, having been cruising in the *Levant* upwards of 3 Months, in which

December, 1746.

Time he has taken 16 *French* Vessels; two of them, being Ships of about 200 Tons, he brought with him hither, tho' in Ballast; the other he sent to *Leghorn*, whither he proposes to follow them with the above two, as soon as the Weather permits. The largest of these two was fitted out by some of the *French* Factories on the Coast of *Caramania*, who put 20 Guns and 150 Men on board of her, with this Force proposing to have destroy'd the *Fame*, which has greatly annoy'd their Trade in those Parts. They met together off the Island of *Cyprus*, and after a smart Engagement of 3 Hours, the *Frenchmen* ran their Ship on Shore on the said Island; the Crew sav'd themselves by flying into the Country, whilst the *English* took Possession of the Ship, and got her a-float again.

MONDAY, 3.

His Majesty was pleas'd to make the following most gracious Answer to the Address of the Hon. House of Commons, presented to him on this Day, relating to the Army, *viz.*

' That his Majesty is very glad that the Regulation he has made in his Troops, is so agreeable to his faithful Commons; and to assure them that it will always be his Desire to lessen the Burthen of the Publick Expence, as far as is consistent with the Safety of his People.

The same Day, *Charles Ratcliffe, Esq;* according to a Rule of the Court of *King's-Bench*, (see p. 546.) was executed on *Little-Tower-Hill*; whither, two Troops of Life Guards, and one Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, and a Battalion of Foot Guards, marched about Eight in the Morning. The Horse lin'd the Way from the Scaffold to *on-Gate*, and the Foot with some of the Horse encompass'd the Scaffold. About Ten, the Block, cover'd with Black, with a Cushion, and two Sacks of Sawdust, were brought up, and the Block fix'd; and soon after the Coffin of the unhappy Gentleman, cover'd with Black Velvet, and having eight Handles, but no Plate upon it, was plac'd on the Scaffold.

In the mean Time, Mr. Alderman *Waterbottom* and Mr. Alderman *Alsop*, the two Sheriffs, with their Under-Sheriffs, met at the *Mitre Tavern* in *Fenchurch-street*, and from thence proceeded, the Under-Sheriffs in a Mourning-Coach, and the Sheriffs in their Chariots, to the lower End of the

Minories, where they were met by their Officers, who march'd before them till they came over-against the Victualling-Office, where they stopt, and then the Under Sheriffs went down to the *East-Gate* of the *Tower*, which is next to *Iron-Gate*, when getting out of the Coach, they went up to the Gate, and seeing the Warders thro' the Gate, they demanded Admittance to the Lieutenant-Governor of the *Tower*; upon which the Gate was open'd, and they went in, and in about ten Minutes return'd, and went into the Mourning-Coach again, which waited for them; and in a short Time after, the Prisoner was brought in a Landau, out at the *East-Gate*, and then the Procession began as follows: First, the Sheriffs Officers, then the Mourning-Coach in which were the two Under-Sheriffs with their Wands; then the Landau with the Prisoner, and the Officers of the *Tower* who had him in Custody; the Landau was guarded by a Party of Foot-Guards with their Bayonets fix'd. Thus they proceeded up *Little Tower-Hill*, till they came over-against the Victualling-Office, where the Sheriffs waited to receive him; and where the Prisoner got out of the Landau, and was put into the Mourning-Coach, which carried him about 100 Yards further, to a Booth built on Purpose to repose himself in, and hung with Black, at the Foot of the Stairs of the Scaffold. When he got out of the Landau, seeing some Gentlemen he knew, he paid his Compliments in a very genteel Manner, and smil'd, and coming to the Side of the Mourning-Coach, he ask'd the Officers who stood to wait, whether he was to go in there? And being answer'd that he was, he only said, *It is well*, and stepp'd in directly. Being come to the Booth, attended with the Sheriffs, he staid there about ten Minutes, which he spent chiefly in his Devotions, speaking but very little to any body. He then walk'd up upon the Scaffold with great Calmness, being dress'd in a Scarlet Coat, with Gold Buttons, the Sleeves fac'd with black Velvet, Scarlet Waistcoat trimm'd with Gold Lace, a Scarlet Pair of Breeches, and white Silk Stockings, and his Hat with a white Feather round it. He soon asked for the Executioner, who coming to him, he took a Parcel of Gold out of his Pocket, and gave it him, saying, *I am but a poor Man, there's ten Guineas for you; if I had more I would give it you; and I desire you to do your Execution so as to put me to the least Misery you can.* He then kneeled down before the Block, and putting his Hands together, made a short Prayer, when two of the Warders of the *Tower* came to him, one of each Side of him; one of them took off his Wig, and the other put a white Cap

upon his Head; and then the unhappy Criminal rose upon his Legs, and with their Assistance, pull'd off his Coat and Waistcoat. He then turn'd about and took his Leave, in a respectful Manner, of the Sheriffs, and then untied the Collar of his Shirt, which was fastened with a black Ribbon, and began to tuck the Collar of his Shirt down, but not being able to reach far enough behind, he desired the Executioner to do it for him, which he did accordingly. Then, after saying a short Prayer to himself, and crossing himself several Times, he laid his Head down upon the Block; and desired the Executioner to strike far enough, adding these his last Words, *When I spread my Hands thus, do you take my Head off.* Which Signal he gave in less than Half a Minute, when one Stroke of the Ax sever'd his Head, except a Bit of Skin, which was cut asunder at two or three Chops. The Body then fell down upon the Scaffold; and the Executioner searching his Pockets, found half a Guinea, a Silver Crucifix, and his Beads. Four Undertaker's-Men stood ready with a Piece of red Bays to receive the Head as it fell off, and the Body and Head were put into the Coffin, and convey'd in a Hearse, to the *Nagg's Head* in *Gray's Inn Lane*, and soon after interr'd at *St. Giles's in the Fields*.

Thus fell this unhappy Man, aged 53, 30 Years within three Days after his Escape out of *Newgate*, Part of which Time he spent with the Pretender in *Italy*, but the greatest Part in *France*, where he married the Lady *Newburgh*, Relict of *Levingston*, Lord *Newburgh*, a Scots Nobleman, by whom he had a Son, who was some Time Prisoner with him in the *Tower*, and thought at first to be the Pretender's younger Son. He was the youngest Brother of *James Earl of Derwentwater*, who was beheaded in 1716, they both being taken at *Presfon*. They were the Sons of Sir *Francis Ratcliffe* by the Lady *Mary Tudor*, natural Daughter to *K. Charles II.* by Mrs. *Mary Davis*.

Mr. *Ratcliffe* behaved with much more Decency at his Execution, than at the Bar of the *King's-Bench*, when the only Trial was, whether he was the same Person who was condemn'd for the Rebellion in 1715, and made his Escape out of *Newgate*. For there he behav'd himself in an insolent Manner, and treated the Judges with Contempt; which, to be sure, did him no Service: But at his Execution he was calm and sedate, and suffered with much Composure and Resignation.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 4 following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *John Wilkins*, a Soldier.

dier, for robbing *Jane Todd* of a Camblet Gown, near *Islington*: *Richard Clay*, and *John Matthews*, for House-breaking: And *Peter de la Fontaine*, for publishing a forged Note, knowing it to be so. He was tried for Bigamy some Years ago, and burnt in the Hand.

John Poulter, the Turnkey of the Gate-house, who was convicted of receiving the Jewels, &c. which *Matthew Henderson* (lately executed for the Murder of his Mistress) stole from his Master, *William Dalrymple*, Esq; knowing them to be stolen, receiv'd Sentence of Transportation for 14 Years. (See p. 186.)

THURSDAY, 11.

Simon Lord Fraser of *Lowat* was impeach'd of High Treason, by the Commons of *Great Britain*, at the Bar of the House of Lords.

MONDAY, 15.

The Court sat at *St. Margaret's Hill*, according to Adjournment, the two Lords Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron, and 7 other Judges being present; when *Alex. Kinloch*, and *Charles Kinloch*, were brought to the Bar, and the Motion before made by the Prisoners Council in Arrest of Judgment, whether after a Jury is charged with a Prisoner, and a Juror withdrawn from that Jury, tho' by Consent of the Parties, any other Jury can be charged with that Prisoner, was debated; and after many learned Arguments by the Attorney-General, Sir *John Strange*, and the Solicitor-General, for the King, and Mr. *Joddrell* for the Prisoners, the Court deferred giving their Opinions upon the same till the *Saturday* following. (See p. 589.)

TUESDAY, 16.

Alexander Grant was brought to the Bar, and the Indictment being read, Mr. Attorney-General acquainted the Court and the Jury, that he was informed the Prisoner was one of those who came in and laid down his Arms upon the Duke of *Cumberland's* Proclamation for that Purpose, desiring he might be acquitted; which was accordingly done. Then *George Law*, who was a Minister of a Nonjuring Meeting at *Aberdeen*, and Chaplain to *Stonywood's* Regiment in the Rebel Army, was, after a long Trial, acquitted. The Grand Jury found Bills of Indictment for High-Treason against *Henry Moir*, *Robert Moir*, *Alex. M'Kenzie*, *James Stormonth*, and *Charles Oliphant*, whose Trials were put off to *Jan. 19*, in order to give them Time to get their Witnesses.

One of his Majesty's Messengers came to the *New Gaol* in *Southwark*, with a free Pardon for Capt. *George Abernethy*, who was found guilty of High Treason on *November 15*, and took him away in a Hackney Coach. (See p. 590.)

WEDNESDAY, 17.

Adam Hay, a Voluntier in Lord *Pitt's* Regiment, and afterwards a private Man in *Stonywood's* Regiment, was tried at *St. Margaret's Hill*, and found Guilty, but the Jury recommended him to his Majesty's Mercy. Then *Andrew Spreull*, who was a Writer in *Edinburgh*, and a private Man in one of the Pretender's Troops of Life Guards, was acquitted, by the Consent of the Attorney-General, without entering into the Evidence for the King.

His Majesty in Council was pleas'd to issue fresh Orders and Regulations, for the more effectual putting a Stop to the spreading of the Distemper amongst the horned Cattle. By these Orders, Persons are not, for the Space of 3 Months from the 27th Instant, to remove or drive out of the Parish to Fairs or Markets, any but fatted Cows or Oxen ready for the Slaughter, and not them, without a Certificate of the Beast, and Herd out of which it was taken, having been entirely free from the Contagion for six Weeks before. (See our *Mag.* for *March*, p. 137.)

The Articles of Impeachment for High Treason against Lord *Lowat*, were carried to the House of Peers.

THURSDAY, 18.

The said Lord *Lowat* was brought from the *Tower* to the Bar of the House of Lords, where he kneeled, till he was acquainted by the Lord Chancellor, he might rise; and the Articles of Impeachment being read to him, his Lordship made a long Speech, signifying the great Esteem he had for his Majesty and the Royal Family; and enumerated divers Instances of the great Services he did the Government, in extinguishing the Rebellion in 1715, and for which he received great Favours from the late King, and his Ministry: And likewise took Notice of his Infirmities, particularly his Deafness, and said, he had not heard a Word of the Charge which was read against him. Then the said Articles were read over again to him, when he presented a Petition, praying, that he might have a Copy of them, and that Council and Solicitors might be assign'd him, which was accordingly granted; and the House of Lords appointed for his Council Mr. *Ford*, Mr. *Starkey*, Mr. *Wilmot*, and Mr. *Forrester*; and for Solicitors, Mr. *Ross*, Mr. *Gosfric*, and Mr. *Fraser*. He likewise acquainted their Lordships, that he had nothing to support himself, and desired that his Strong-Box might be return'd him. Whereupon it was order'd, that the Lord Advocate of *Scotland* should allow him the Profit of his Estate. He was then order'd to put in his Answer on or before the 13th of *Jan.* next, and was convey'd back to

the *Tower*. Among the Articles of Impeachment (as is said) it is mentioned, that in the Year 1743, the above Lord accepted of a Patent from the Pretender, for creating him Duke of *Frazer*: As also a Commission from the said Pretender, appointing him Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of the *Highlands*.—That the Letter, on which Lord *Lowat*'s Impeachment is founded, was in Mr. *Murray*'s Custody; wherein his Lordship acquaints the young Pretender, that he had raised 1500 of his Clan, and put his Son at the Head of them, for his M—y's Service; heartily wished him good Success, and desired to be excused himself on Account of his Age, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Princess *Caroline* arriv'd at *St. James's* from *Bath*; but was so weak, that she was carry'd up to her Apartment in a Chair.

FRIDAY, 19.

At the Election of an Alderman for *Aldgate Ward*, in the Room of *James Heywood, Esq*; who paid his Fine of 500*l.* to be excus'd from being put into that Office, (see p. 592.) Sir *William Smith, Knt.* had the Majority of the Shew of Hands; but a Poll was demanded for *Thomas Page, Esq*; the other Candidate; upon the Closing of which, the former had 118, and the latter 96. So that Sir *William Smith* was declar'd duly elected; but a Scrutiny was demanded for Mr. *Page*.

SATURDAY, 20.

The Court sat again at *St. Margaret's Hill*, and gave their Opinion upon the Motion made by Mr. *Joddrell*, in Arrest of Judgment, against *Alex. and Charles Kinloch*, who had been arraign'd and pleaded Not Guilty, and a Jury was charg'd with them; but at the Request of Mr. *Gordon* and Mr. *Joddrell*, their Council, with the Consent of the Attorney General, &c. a Juror was withdrawn, and the Jury discharg'd, no Evidence having been given for the Crown against the Prisoners: And it was agreed, that the Prisoners should withdraw their Plea of Not Guilty, and put in a Plea to the Jurisdiction of the Court; the Attorney General demurr'd, and the Prisoners Council joined in the Demurrer, and that Plea was argued, and it was adjudged that the Plea was not sufficient to set aside the Jurisdiction of the Court, and another Jury was afterwards charged with the Prisoners, who brought in their Verdict Guilty; upon which the Motion was made in Arrest of Judgment, as under the 15th Day; but all the Judges present, who were 10, except Mr. Justice *Wright*, were of Opinion, that Judgment ought to be given against them, and the Court pass'd Judgment of Death upon them accordingly; as also upon *Adam Hay*, who was convicted on *Wednesday last*.

Then the Lord *McCleed*, (the Earl of *Cromartie*'s Son) and Mr. *William Murray*, (Brother to Lord *Dunmore*) upon Indictments for High Treason, were arraign'd, and pleaded Guilty, and were carried back to the *Tower*. And the Court adjourn'd to *Monday* the 19th of *January*.

Lord *McCleed*, upon his being arraign'd, address'd himself thus to the Judges:

My Lords,

I Stand indicted for one of the most heinous of all Crimes, that of Rebellion and Treason against the best of Kings, and my only rightful Lord and Sovereign. Would to God, my Lords, I could plead Not-Guilty to the Charge: But as I cannot, I beg Leave to assure your Lordships, my Heart never was consenting to the unnatural and wicked Part I then acted. Remember, my Lords, my Youth, and that I am in that State of Life, when even an unhappy Father's Example is almost a Law. But my Heart is full from the deep Sense I have of his Miseries, and my own: And I shall only add, that as I must and do plead Guilty to the Charge, if on your Lordships kind Representation of my Case, his Majesty shall think fit, in his great Goodness, to extend his Compassion to me, what of future Life or Fortune I may ever have, shall be entirely devoted to his Majesty's Service, on whose Mercy I now absolutely throw myself.

Mr. Orator *Henley* was this Day admitted to Bail.

TUESDAY, 23.

In the Election of an Alderman for *Lime-street Ward*, in the Room of Sir *Robert Wilimott*, deceased, *John Tuff, Esq*; had the Majority of Hands; but a Poll being demanded in favour of *William Whitaker, Esq*; upon the Close there appear'd 59 for the latter, and 53 for the former; but a Scrutiny was demanded, and granted, for Mr. *Tuff*.

Lord *Lowat* petitioned to have till the 1st of *February* to put in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment against him, but it was rejected.

His Majesty came to the Parliament, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill for 1747.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

The Third and Fourth Troops of Life Guards were disbanded at their Stables by General *Cadogan*; but the Officers and Gentlemen belonging to the said Troops, are to have Provisions made for them, pursuant to an Address, lately presented to his Majesty by the Hon. House of Commons for that Purpose, according to their several Stations.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 26.

The Drawing of the State Lottery was finished on this Day.

Mr. TREVOR's MEMORIAL, at his taking Leave of the STATES.

High and Mighty Lords,

AT the same Time that I have the Honour to deliver to your High Mightinesses the Letter of Revocation, which the King, my Master, has most graciously vouchsafed to grant me, I have the Satisfaction to find myself charged with express Orders from his Majesty, not to take my Leave of your High Mightinesses, without renewing, in his Royal Name, the strongest and sincerest Assurances of his immutable Affection for your Republick, and of his constant and earnest Desire to co-operate with your High Mightinesses, in the most perfect Concert, towards promoting the true and lasting Welfare of both Nations.

I should with Pleasure enlarge upon a Point, which is as strongly enjoined me by the King, as it is important to your High Mightinesses; were it not, that all the many Proofs, I could so easily alledge of this Truth, must appear but weak, in Comparison of that, which your High Mightinesses have actually now before your Eyes, in the Presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, under whose auspicious Influence the Publick Liberty of Europe, the only solid Foundation of that of your Republick, may now promise itself the same effectual Support, as that of his Royal Highness's own Country has so lately owed to his Valour and Conduct.

The Confidence, with which your High Mightinesses have been pleased to honour me during several Years Residence; and the Knowledge the same has procured me of your personal Sentiments, and of the Maxims of your Government, forbid me to doubt of your making the fullest Return to these his Majesty's most cordial Professions, illustrated by such a signal Proof of Attention and Regard, as is unprecedented in the History of your Republick.

The Conformity there is, as well in religious, as civil Liberties, between the Constitutions of the two States, has rendered at all Times the strictest Union of Affections, and Forces, natural to them:—Mutual Interests render the same mutually beneficial:—Solemn and reiterated Treaties have long since render'd it sacred:—Common Wrongs now render it more than ever necessary:—And may a Concert of Councils and Efforts, adequate to the present Exigency, at length render this Union awful in the Eyes of all Europe, and salutary to the two Powers and their Allies.

It has ever been, High and Mighty Lords, this real and effectual Union between the two Powers, which has made the primary Object of my Negotiations with your High Mightinesses; and which shall, in all Times and Places, make that of my most ardent Wishes.—Happy for me, if by Sentiments, which are become so natural to me, I can but preserve myself a Place in your High Mightinesses good Will and good Opinion; the surest Pledges I can have of those of my Sovereign.

Hague,

Sign'd,

Dec. 24, 1746.

R. TREVOR.

A General BILL of all the Christnings and Burials, from the 10th of Dec. 1745, to the 11th of Dec. 1746.

Christned		Buried	
Males	7573	Males	13771
Females	7004	Females	14386
<hr/>		<hr/>	
14577		28157	

Increased in the Burials this Year 6861

Died under 2 Years of Age			9503
Between	2	and 5	2611
	5	and 10	1089
	10	and 20	895
	20	and 30	2356
	30	and 40	2721
	40	and 50	2876
	50	and 60	2243
	60	and 70	1699
	70	and 80	1444
	80	and 90	625
	90	and 100	78

A Hundred 4. A Hundred and One 1.
A Hundred and Three 3. A Hundred and Five 1. A Hundred and Six 1.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THOMAS Emra, Esq; of the Island of Newis, to Miss Elizabeth Hudson, of Roscommon in Ireland.—Mr. Tyndal, a Proctor in Doctors Commons, to Miss Betsy Hankey, Daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and Alderman.—Charles Dingly, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Boys.—Mr. Jones of Hatton Garden, Surgeon, to the Widow of the late Justice Blackerby.—Mr. Moses da Costa, to Miss Mendes.—Thomas Walton, Esq; to Miss Anne Brooks of Ilford.—Mr. Moses Mendes, to Miss Mendes, his Cousin-German.—Robert Fenwick, Esq; to Mrs. Forster.—James Huntley, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Edwards.—The Lady of Sir William Maxwell, of Montaith, Bart. deliver'd of a Son.

DEATHS.

EDWARD Smith, Esq; at Iwer in Bucks, aged 105, formerly Coroner for London and Middlesex.—George Richards, Esq; Member of Parl. for Bridport.—Capt. Hulfe, second

cond Son of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. M. D.
 —Lord Sempil, Brig. Gen. of his Majesty's
 Forces, and Col. of a Reg. of Foot.—Rt.
 Hon. the Lady Trevor, aged near 100.—
 Henry Bond, Esq; at Wandsworth in Surry.
 —Vice-Admiral Davers, Commander of
 his Majesty's Fleet at Jamaica.—Rt. Hon.
 the Lady Grisel Baillie, eldest Sister to the
 late Earl of Marchmont.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Ni-
 cholas Glagget, Lord Bishop of Exeter.—Sir
 Orlando Bridgman, Bart. in Retirement.—
 Sir Alexander McDonald, of Slate, Bart.—
 Rt. Hon. the Lady Lempster.—Mr. William
 Pate, formerly an eminent Linen-Draper in
 Cornhill.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Knight, Arch-
 deacon of Berks, Prebendary of Ely, &c.—
 The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Leigb.
 —Richard Leflock, Esq; Admiral of the Blue,
 and Commander in Chief of the Fleet in
 the late Expedition to Britany.—Robert Nel-
 son, Esq; Secretary to the Comptroller of
 the Accompts of the Army.—Mr. George
 Hindmash, late Deputy Comptroller of the
 General Foreign Post-Office.—Rt. Hon.
 the Lord Fortescue, many Years one of the
 Judges of the Common Pleas.—Sir Robert Wil-
 limott, Knt. Alderman of Lime-street Ward,
 and Lord Mayor of London in 1743.—Rev.
 Mr. George Carlton, Sub-Dean of the Cha-
 pel Royal.—John Neale, Esq; formerly
 Memb. of Parl. for Coventry.—Mr. Isaac
 Chitty, an eminent Sugar-Baker.—Clement
 Kent, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace
 for Berks.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

DR. Ballard, to the Prebend of *Preston*,
 in the Cathedral of *Hereford*.—*John*
Woodford, L. B. to the Vicarage of *North-*
Curry.—Dr. *Dryden*, to the Living of *East-*
hamstead in *Windsor Forest*.—Mr. *Peter Chz-*
lie, to the Rectory of *Wensley* in *Yorkshire*.
 —Mr. *Heath*, to the Vicarage of *St. Ste-*
phen's in *Norwich*.—*Edmund Marten*, L.L.D.
 made Dean of *Worcester*, in the Room of
 the late Dr. *Stillingfleet*.—Mr. *John Naylor*,
 to the Rectory of *Orton* in *Huntingdonshire*.
 —*Eyton Butts*, M. A. to a Prebend in the
 Cathedral of *Ely*, by his Father the Bishop.
 —*George Lakington* L. D. D. Canon Resi-
 dentiary of *St. Paul's*, made Bishop of *Exe-*
ter; and Mr. *Drummond* made Canon Resi-
 dentiary in his Room.—Mr. *Thomas Beau-*
mont, to the Rectory of *Rathby* in *Lincoln-*
shire.—Mr. *John Rowton*, to the Rectory of
Little-Ashby in *Leicestershire*.—Mr. *Perdage*,
 made Sub Dean of the Chapel Royal.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HON. *John West*, Esq; made one of the
 Pages to his Majesty.—*John Selwin*,
 jun. Esq; made Paymaster of the Marine
 Forces.—Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams*, ap-
 pointed his Majesty's Minister at *Berlin*.—
William Perry, Esq; made Lord Lieutenant
 and Custos Rotulorum for *Radnorshire*.—Dr.
Gibson, chosen Anatomy Professor in the
 University of *Cambridge*.

[The rest of the Promotions, Bankrupts,
 &c. in the Appendix.]

S T O C K S.

S. Sea nothing	African
—Ann. 101 $\frac{1}{4}$	Royal Aff. nothing
Bank 128	Lon. ditto. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circ. 31	3 p.C. Ann. 84 $\frac{1}{4}$
M. Bank 104	Salt Tallies
India nothing	Emp. Loan nothing
—Bonds 21 15 a 25	Equiv. nothing
The Course of EXCHANGE.	
Amst. 35 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bilboa 38
D. Sight 35 8	Leghorn 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 36	Genoa nothing
Hamb. 35 6 a 7	Venice 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisbon 5s 4d $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7
Boardx. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Porto 5s 4d $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6
Cadiz 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 37 1
Madrid 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2
Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.	
Wheat 28 30	Pease 15 17
Rye 15 17	H. Pease 14 16
Barley 9 12	H. Beans 14 16
Oats 8 11	B. Malt 16 18
Tares 14 15	P. Malt 15 17

Abstract of the London WEEKLY
BILL, from Nov. 25. to Dec. 23.

Chriftned	{ Males 565 }	{ 1070 }
	{ Females 505 }	
Buried	{ Males 917 }	{ 1915 }
	{ Females 998 }	
Died under 2 Years old		557
Between 2 and 5		136
5	10	73
10	20	59
20	30	199
30	40	273
40	50	243
50	60	165
60	70	124
70	80	81
80	90	50
90 and upwards		5

Hay 33 to 36s. a Load.

HAVING

HAVING before given an authentick Account of the Passage of the *Var* by the Combined Army of *Austrians* and *Sardinians*, under the Command of General *Brown*, (p. 618.) we shall now give the Accounts we have since had of the Progress of the War on that Side. As soon as General *Brown* had entered the *French* Territories, he caused to be dispersed a Manifesto, by which he promised Protection to all such as should remain in their Habitations, and behave peaceably; threatening at the same Time, with all the Chastisements of War, those that abandoned their Houses, or were found in Arms, without being regularly listed in the *French* Army. This produced so good an Effect, that most of the Country People, instead of taking Arms against him, not only remain quiet in their respective Dwellings, but supply him with every Kind of Necessary, much beyond his Expectation: The Cities and Villages chearfully pay the Contributions imposed upon them, and remain unmolested; and all Persons of Distinction have Safe-guards sent them for protecting their Country Seats. As the *Spanish* Troops had separated themselves from the *French* Army, the latter was in no Condition to oppose the Enemy, therefore it retired behind the River *Argens*, leaving the whole Country to the Eastward open to the *Austrians*, except *Antibes*, the Siege of which Place has been begun by a Detachment from the *Austrian* Army at Land, and a Part of the *British* Fleet by Sea.

Whilst the War has been thus carried into the Dominions of *France*, a most extraordinary Revolution has happened in the State of *Genoa*, the Account of which we have as follows: On the 5th of *September* in the Evening some seditious Commotions manifested themselves in one of the Quarters of the City of *Genoa*, excited by the meanest of the People, and occasioned by some who complained, that the Subaltern Officers of the *Austrian* Troops would have caned them into dragging to the Port, one of the Mortars the Marquis *de Botta* had ordered should be embarked for *Provence*. There wanted nothing more to raise a Combustion in a Place where the Minds of all the People were already in a Ferment. It was a Fire smothered indeed, but there wanted only a Spark to set it a blazing. At the Fall of Night, all the Streets and large Squares of *Genoa* were full of People, and the confused and threatening Murmurs they made, foretold sufficiently some dreadful and desperate Catastrophe. The Populace on a sudden ran in Crowds to the Square of the Ducal Palace, occupied instantly all the Avenues and the Gates, crying out, to have Arms given them for their Defence; and threatening they would respect none if their Demand was not complied with. Some

Senators, who happened by Accident to be with the Doge, endeavoured, but to no Purpose, to quiet the enraged Populace. Their Resentment was risen too high to listen to Remonstrances. In this Spirit of Fury and Madness that possessed them, they hurried away to the Arsenal, forced it, made themselves Masters of the Arms and Ammunition, even to the Artillery, and then spreading themselves through all Parts of the City, cried out, *Let us exterminate the Austrians!* All the Soldiers in that Service, who by Accident were in the Streets or Publick-Houses of *Genoa*, were instantly sacrificed to the Resentment of the Populace. The Marquis *de Botta* gave Orders immediately to march a Body of Troops into the City to quell these Madmen; but besides that the People were all provided with Arms, they were already Masters of most of the Gates, and of the principal Batteries. These Tumults continued, and increased on the 6th. On the 7th they rose still higher, so that they brought Cannon with them, and attacked the *Austrians*, who were possessed of the Gate of *St. Thomas*, and massacred all who made any Resistance. On the 8th and 9th the Government interposed, and flattered themselves they should have been able to have brought about a Kind of Truce between the People and the *Austrian* Forces. In this they deceived themselves egregiously. On the 10th in the Morning, all the Inhabitants of the Vallies of *Possevera* and *Bisagno* were in Arms, and upwards of 20,000 Men marched to join the Mutineers in the City. The *Austrians* were now attacked on all Sides, they forced them to abandon not only the Posts they had hitherto preserved in the City, but the Suburbs of *St. Peter d' Arena* also, with a very great Loss as well of Men killed as taken Prisoners. The Mutineers then seized all the Magazines and Artillery. This Day being the 11th, we begin to recover our Spirits a little in this Capital, after five Days of the most dreadful Confusion; but after all, it is the Scene only that is changed; the Commotion is transferred to the other Dominions of the State, along the Eastern and Western *Rivieras*. The *Austrians* are retiring through the Streights and Passes of the Mountains, pursued by the Subjects of the Republick, who appear resolved to push on to *Savona*, and to oblige the *Piedmontese* to raise the Siege of that Place.

This Account, which came by Letters directly from *Genoa*, has been confirmed by the last Mail; but as Troops are marching upon all Sides, it is probable these Mutineers will soon be obliged to submit, unless the *French* and *Spanish* Army should be able to beat the *Austrian* under General *Brich*, and march to the Relief of their Friends in *Genoa*. Dr.

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